

AMERICAN TURF REGISTER

AND

SPORTING MAGAZINE.

Vol. V.]

JULY, 1834.

[No. 11.]

CONTENTS.

Sarpedon, lately imported—memoir and portrait of, ...	541	Col. Johnson's late victory, on the Union course—Trifle—Sir Charles and Eclipse blood—Tasker Stakes, ...	579
Leviathan—the celebrated American racehorse, memoir of, ...	548	Trotting Extraordinary, ...	581
Condition and stable management of Horses—from the Sportsman's Cyclopedia, ...	552	Matches to come off on the Central course, ...	582
Brood mares, how affected by clover pastures, ...	561	Races in Paris, ...	582
Scratches or Grease in Horses, . . .	562	Stockholder and Bertrand, memoirs of them wanted—call on Crofts, . .	582
Film on the Eye of a Horse, how to cure, ...	563	Age of Pizarro, ...	583
Singular Veterinary operation, . . .	563	Charleston Delegates to the convention of Jockey Clubs, ...	583
Combat between a Bear and a Panther, ...	564	Chance, when did he return to Maryland, from N. Carolina?	584
Life and action of a Deer, after being shot through the heart, ...	566	Notice of a man terrier, ...	584
Opossum, dissection of, ...	567	Jumping Challenge to all England, .	584
Maxims on fishing, ...	569	RACING CALENDAR—Races at	
The Game Cock, his origin, breeding, training for battle, and rules of fighting, ...	570	Hopkinsville, Ken.	585
Vile practice of "Still Hunters," . .	574	Woodville, Miss.	585
Ginseng, its wonderful Virtues, from the Brandon Manuscript, ...	574	New Iberia, Lou.	586
Children preserved by a New Foundland Dog, ...	575	Newport, Ky.	586
The Sheep Stealer's dog, ...	576	Christiansville, ...	587
Blood hounds, ...	576	Lexington, Ky.	588
The Turf, review of the spring campaign just closed, ...	577	Norfolk, Va.	589
		Lawrenceville, Ky.	590
		New York.	591
		Port Tobacco, Md.	592
		Battletown, Va.	592
		TURF REGISTER—Pedigrees.	593

EMBELLISHMENT—*Sarpedon.*

SARPEDON.

THE readers of the American Turf Register, are presented, in this number, with a portrait of the celebrated imported horse Sarpedon. This portrait was taken the week after he was landed, and when he was in low order, and is an excellent likeness of him in that condition. This noble representative of an illustrious race was purchased last fall, at Newmarket, England, and sent over to Mr. John Avery, of Virginia, by whom he had been ordered. He was shipped on the *Hark-Away*, on the last of December, 1833, and after a very tedious and rough passage, was landed at City Point, Virginia, on the 5th of March, 1834. Notwithstanding his pro-

tracted and stormy voyage, he fortunately arrived, and was landed without the smallest injury.

Sarpedon is a horse of fine size, fully five feet three inches high; of great length—clean, dry and tendinous limbs—large, strong, and flinty bone; of very strong, but not heavy muscle; and of great power, beauty and substance. His fore hand is truly splendid;* the head and neck uncommonly beautiful and striking; the neck rises well from the shoulder and joins the head in the most elegant manner; his eye is full, clear and animated; and his nostril expanded and capacious. His shoulder is deep, well displayed, and very oblique; arm long, well supplied with dry and tendinous muscle, and very strong; back bone large, very strong and arched over the loin; back or sway short, while his waist is long, which gives him a great reach; his body is round and very well ribbed and barreled out; his loin is full, rising in an arch, and very strong; haunches full and large; thigh long, clean, and strong, with great power in the stifle, and well let down on an uncommonly good hock; and his legs clean, sinewy, strong, and well proportioned. He stands uncommonly well on his legs, and his action is first rate—gay, elastic and full of power. He moves well, and with great correctness, with his legs well under him, and his feet in line; and walks, trots and gallops superbly. His color is very rich and beautiful, a very dark bay, or brown, dappled on the body, with very black legs, mane and tail, and without any white, except a very small spot on the inside of each heel. His handsome form, gay and animated countenance, graceful and easy action, immense power, and beautiful color, strike the attention of all who see him.

Sarpedon was bred by Gen. Grosvenor, foaled in 1823, and of course, is six years old this spring. He was got by that capital racer and stallion, Emilius, "the sire of those great horses of the present day, Priam, Riddlesworth, Marcus, Oxygen, Sarpedon, Scipio, Mouche, Agreeable, Ciudad Rodrigo, Emeliana, and many others, producing in the year 1831 alone, twenty-nine winners of note." Of Emilius, the same intelligent author, from whom the above quotation is made, remarks, "I must, however, note the unprecedented success of Col. Udny's celebrated horse Emilius, foaled in 1820, who at three years old, in 1823, carried off nearly all the large stakes at Newmarket, and other principal courses in the south of England, viz: the colt Riddlesworth stakes of 2400gs. the dinner stakes of 1500gs., and 100gs. at Newmarket; the Derby stakes of 1725gs. at Epsom; 500gs. at Ascot Heath; the Grand Duke Michael stakes of 1200gs. and 1000gs. at Newmarket; and is now equally signalizing himself as a stallion. In 1830 and since, Emilius has stood at 20gs. 25gs. and 40gs. He was got by Orville, of whom it is useless to say more, than that he won the great St. Leger and most of the great stakes and prizes of his day, and afterwards became a most fashionable and popular stallion at the very high price of £52 10s. and of whose blood it would be needless to say more, than

* Some good judges think it superior to Sir Charles', it cannot be surpassed.

that he was got by Beningbrough out of a highly bred King Herod mare, and was the best son of Beningbrough, who was the best son of King Fergus, who, by many, was considered the best son of Eclipse. Emilius was out of Emily, by Stamford, and she was out of a Whiskey mare.

Sarpedon's dam Icaria was got by the Flyer—grandam Parma, by Dick Andrews, equal to any horse of his day, both as a racer and stallion—May by Beningbrough, perhaps the best grandson of Eclipse.—Primrose by Mambrino, (it was this cross, Mr. Randolph said, which gave to American Eclipse his racing powers,) a highly valued cross both in England and this country*—Cricket, by Herod, the best stallion of his day, and founder of the best stock of horses in England—Sophia, by Blank, one of the best sons of the Godolphin Arabian—Lord Leigh's Diana, by Second—Mr. Hanger's brown mare, by Stanyan's Arabian, out of Gipsy, by King William's No-tongued Barb—Makeless—Royal mare.

The Flyer was got by Vandyke Junior—dam Azalia, by Beningbrough—Gilliflower by Highflyer, who was never beat nor paid forfeit, and was the best racer and stallion of his day—Goldfinder, sister to Grasshopper, by Marske, (the sire of Eclipse, Shark, &c.)—Cullen Arabian—Regulus the best son of the Godolphin Arabian, &c. &c. The Flyer was a capital horse, and sire of "the fleet filly" Wing's winner of the Oaks, and other excellent runners.

Vandyke Junior, was got by Walton, who covered at 25gs. and was the sire of Phantom, who covered at £52 10s. dam Dabchick, by Pot8os, one of the best sons of Eclipse—Drab by Highflyer—Hebe by Chrysolite—Proserpine sister to Eclipse.

A richer, purer, or more fashionable pedigree cannot be found, and of the many distinguished sons of Emilius, it is believed that none can vie with Sarpedon in all the essential qualities of a stallion, except Priam, who at seven years old, is now covering at 30gs.† Sarpedon was the first colt of his dam, and Pigeons her next produce was a winner at Newmarket, in 1832.

Sarpedon ran at Newmarket and other fashionable courses, and although in the hands of Gen. Grosvenor, who is proverbial for his wretched management, none of the get of Emilius or Sultan, the two most fashionable and popular stallions in the kingdom, won more races, than Sarpedon while on the turf (in 1831 and 1832,) except Priam, and he only one more.

He commenced his racing career when three years old, in 1831, at Newmarket.

At Newmarket, Craven meeting, April 6, the Bildeston Dinner stakes of 100 sov. each, h.f.; for colts 8st. 7lbs. and fillies 8st. 4lb. R. M. (five subscribers.)

Gen. Grosvenor's br. c. Sarpedon, by Emilius, out of Icaria, 119lbs.	1
Mr. Batson's b. f. Muff, by Blacklock, 116lbs.	2

* Bertrand, Pacific, and some others of our best stock have it.

† Limited to thirty mares, besides his owner's, by subscription, at 30gs.

Mr. Robinson's ch. c. Frazier, by Blacklock, 119lbs. - - 3

Mr. Gully's br. c. by Wrangler, 119lbs. - - 4

Next day, at the same place, sweepstakes of 100 sov. each, h.f.; for colts, 8st. 7lbs. and fillies, 8st. 4lbs. out of mares that never produced a winner, R. M. (5 subscribers.)

Gen. Grosvenor's br. c. Sarpedon, 119lbs. - - 1

Lord Grosvenor's b. c. Metheglin, by Filho, 119lbs. - - 2

Duke of Grafton's b. c. Scipio, by Emilius, 119lbs. - - 3

Six to four on Sarpedon, (the first produce of his dam.) Metheglin and Scipio, both proved winners afterwards, during this year.

At Newmarket, first spring meeting, April 19, renewal of the 2000gs. stakes of 100 sov. each, h.f.; for colts 8st. 7lb. and fillies 8st. 4lb. R. M. (26 subscribers.)

Lord Jersey's ch. c. Riddlesworth, by Emilius, 119lbs. - - 1

Gen. Grosvenor's br. c. Sarpedon, 119lbs. - - 2

Lord Exeter's ch. c. Bohemian, by Tramp, 119lbs. - - 3

Duke of Richmond's gr. c. Ciudad Rodrigo, by Emilius, 119lbs. - - 4

Mr. Houldsworth's br. c. Philip, by Filho, 119lbs. - - 5

Mr. Lumley's b. c. Auditor, by Middleton, 119lbs. - - 6

Riddlesworth lost one race only this year, and then was beat by Spaniel, for the Derby, who was afterwards beat by Sarpedon. Ciudad won five times this year, Bohemian was own brother to Zinganee, &c.

Three days after, at the same place, Sarpedon beat Lord Exeter's ch. c. Vagrant, by Tramp, 119lbs. each, A. F. 200gs. h.f. Six to four on Sarpedon.

Vagrant was a winner at Newmarket this year, and beat the famous Crutch, certainly one of the speediest horses of his day, one mile. Crutch won nine races at Newmarket, this year.

At Stockbridge, June 8, sweepstakes of 100 sov. each, h.f., for three year olds; one mile. (12 subscribers.)

Mr. Sadler's p. f. Delight, by Reveller, 116lbs. - - 1

Lord Grosvenor's b. c. Metheglin, by Filho, 116lbs. - - 2

Gen. Grosvenor's br. c. Sarpedon, 119lbs. - - 3

Mr. S. Days' br. c. Caleb, 119lbs. - - 4

Mr. Dundas' b. c. Fuimus, by Whalebone, 119lbs. - - 5

Next day, at the same place, he ran second to Little Red Rover, by Tramp, in a sweepstakes of twenty subscribers, one mile and a half. Mem. He afterwards beat the winner.

At Stamford, July 20th, sweepstakes of 100 sov. each, h.f.; N. M. (three subscribers.)

Gen. Grosvenor's br. c. Sarpedon, 116lbs. - - 1

Dr. Willis' ch. c. by Tancred, 116lbs. - - 2

Two days after, at the same place. The foal stakes of 30 sov. each, 20 forfeit, for three year olds, colt 8st. 7lbs. and fillies 8st. 4lbs. N. M. (three subscribers.)

Gen. Grosvenor's br. c. Sarpedon, 119lbs. - - 1

Mr. Houldsworth's b. c. Simon, 119lbs. - - 2

At Newmarket, October meeting, handicap sweepstakes of 30 sov. each, 20 forfeit, for three year olds; last mile, and distance of B. C. (six subscribers.)

Mr. Payne's ch. c. Paddy, by St. Patrick, 98lbs.	-	-	1
Duke of Grafton's b. c. Æneas, by Emilius, 106lbs.	-	-	2
Gen. Grosvenor's br. c. Sarpedon, 113lbs.	-	-	3
Mr. Vansittart's ch. c. Rubini, 115lbs.	-	-	4
Mr. Hunter's brother to Christina, 98lbs.	-	-	5

Two days after, at the same place, the Audley End stakes of 30 sov. each, for horses of all ages, (two year olds excepted,) A. E. C. about two miles.

Sir M. Wood's Lucetta, five years old, 117lbs.	-	-	1
Mr. Chapman's The Cardinal, four years old, 119lbs.	-	-	2
Gen. Grosvenor's Sarpedon, three years old, 100lbs.	-	-	3
Lord Exeter's Anthony, three years old, 96lbs.	-	-	4

Rough Robin, The Saddler, Protocol, Sketch Book, Spaniel and Vestris, also started but were not placed. Glenartney, Variation, Agreeable, Zucharelli, Rubini, and Elvas, paid forfeit. A most capital field. Lucetta was the best mare of her day. The Cardinal was a winner six times this year, Anthony three times, Vestris and the Saddler both capital racers, winners this year, each five times, among them several very large sweepstakes, Protocol three times, Sketch Book four times, Spaniel the winner of the Derby and other racers, Glenartney who beat Lucetta, Mameluke, &c. Variation, winner of the Oaks and two other races in 1830, and four races this year, Agreeable a winner four times this year, Zucharelli, who beat Glenartney, Lucetta, Tranby, &c. this year, Elvas, and Rough Robin, both winners several times this year.

Sarpedon also started for the Derby, at Epsom, which was won by Spaniel, whom he beat as above; and for a sweepstakes at Ascot Heath, which was won by Vestris, whom he beat as above, and also the next year.

1832. At Newmarket Craven meeting, he was beat for the first class of the Oatland stakes, by Oxygen and Mazeppa, beating Captain Arthur who beat Priam during this week, Snarl, Anthony, and another. A fine field.

At Newmarket first spring meeting. Sweepstakes of 30 sov. each, 20 ft. D. I. upwards of 2 miles. (six subscribers.)

Gen. Grosvenor's b. c. Sarpedon by Emilius, three years old, 102lbs.	1
Mr. Stonetrewer's b. f. Variation, four years old 116 lbs.	2
Duke of Richmond's b. f. Conciliation three years old, 98 lbs.	3
Mr. Greatrex's ch. f. Schumla, four years old, 108 lbs.	4

An excellent field; Variation was winner of the Oaks and other races in 1830, 1831, 1832; Conciliation a good winner in 1830, &c. and more famous by winning the great Goodwood stakes, 1831, (73 subscribers), and Schumla was also a good winner, beating Lucetta, &c. Betting two to one against Variation, five to two against Sarpedon.

At Ascot Heath, June 21st. He was beat by Priam, for the Eclipse foot, and 200 sov. added, to a sweepstakes of 100 sov. each, weight for age.

about two and a half miles, (three subscribers) one paid. No other horse dared to contend against Priam.

At Stockbridge, June 26th. The cup, value 100 sov. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sov. each, weight for age. A mile and a half, gentlemen riders, (five subscribers.)

Gen. Grosvenor's b. c. Sarpedon, four years old, rode by Lord Wilton, 147 lbs. - - - - - 1

Mr. Bigg's ch. h. Little Red Rover, five years old, 160 lbs. - 2

Sir F. Johnstone's b. g. Glenartney, aged, 161 lbs. - - 3

Five to four against Sarpedon, two to one against Glenartney. Little Red Rover won six times this year.

Same day. The Bibury stakes of 25 sov. each, 15ft. with 30 added by the club; two miles (twenty-four subscribers.)

Count Matuschevitz's ch. h. Lawnsleeves, six years old, 122 lbs. 1

Mr. Bigg's b. m. Whisk, aged, 123 lbs. - - - - 2

Gen. Grosvenor's b. c. Sarpedon, four years old, 120 lbs. - - 3

Mr. Price's ch. h. by his Duplicate, &c. five years old, 111 lbs. 4

Lord Wilton's ch. h. Rough Robin, aged, 119 lbs. also started but threw his rider; two to one against Rough Robin, two to one against Sarpedon, three to one against Whisk, and four to one against Lawnsleeves.

At Stamford, July 18th, the Burghley stakes of 25 sov. each, 15ft., &c. with 25 added from the stand purse; once round. (eleven subscribers.)

Gen. Grosvenor's b. c. Santillane, by Wrangler, three years old, 88 lbs. - - - - - 1

Gen. Grosvenor's br. c. Sarpedon, four years old, 120 lbs. - 2

Lord Exeter's b. f. by Catton, &c. four years old, 105 lbs. - 3

Mr. Flinham's b. g. Anti-Catholic, six years old, 119 lbs. - 4

Dr. Willis's b. g. by Tiresias, six years old, 108 lbs., Frantic, four years old, 108 lbs., Gerardine, four years old, 102 lbs., and Generous, three years old, 88 lbs., also started, but were not placed.

Next day. At the same place. A gold cup, value 100 sov. weight for age; thrice round.

Gen. Grosvenor's br. c. Sarpedon, four years old, 112 lbs. - 1

Mr. Bromhead's b. c. Butcher Boy, four years old, 112 lbs. - 2

Lord Exeter's br. m. Varne, six years old, 128 lbs. - - 3

Sir G. Heathcote's b. c. Ferdousi, four years old, 112 lbs. - - 4

At Goodwood, August 14th, Sarpedon, four years old, 125 lbs. was beat, for the Goodwood stakes of 25 sov. each; (sixty-nine subscribers) by Lucetta, six years old, 131 lbs. and Changeling, four years old, 92 lbs. This was a handicap stakes, and Lucetta the best mare of her day, and two years older than Sarpedon, carried only six pounds more, and Changeling of the same age, a good horse and a winner three times this year, carried 33 lbs. less than Sarpedon, &c.

Next day, at the same place, he broke down in his left fore-leg, when running for the king's plate, three miles.

The next spring, 1833, Sarpedon was again trained, but as might have been expected, he again broke down, in his first race. For all the particu-

lars of his races, the reader is referred to the English Racing Calendars for 1831-32, and for a full pedigree of the various crosses which constitute his blood, to the English Stud Book.

The above were all of Sarpedon's engagements. He never paid forfeit, his owner running him whether in or out of order, and owing to bad management, he was frequently out of order. When he broke down, which he probably would not have done, had he been well managed, some of the English Sporting works say, that he was fat enough for a Smithfield cattle show. His legs are clean, strong, with good bone, and firm, dry and well-detached tendons, and ought not to have given way, nor is that a failing of his family; on the contrary they train on, and last well. Belonging to a spirited and fashionable sportsman, and running at the most fashionable courses, Sarpedon encountered the best horses in England. He beat Spaniel, winner of the Derby, Vestris (who beat Riddlesworth,) Variation, winner of the Oaks, the Saddler, if not the best colt, not inferior, certainly, to any of his year, Glenartney, (who beat Mameluke, Lucetta, Tranby, &c.) Rubini, Little Red Rover, Scipio, Bohemian, own brother to Zinganee, Vagrant, Ciudad Rodrigo, Rough Robin, Caleb, Protocol, Agreeable, Sketch Book, Anthony, Conciliation, Schumla, Anti-Catholic, Captain Arthur (who beat Priam,) &c. &c. a constellation of names equalling, in brilliancy and fame, any, at any time on the English turf.

Sarpedon, when withdrawn from the turf, made a season at Newmarket, in 1833, at 10 guineas, which is about the highest price at which young stallions commence their services, and few, indeed, ever go above it. He is now making a season, under the charge of William H. E. Merritt, Esq. near Lawrenceville, Brunswick county, Virginia, at \$60.

Whatever difference of opinion may prevail amongst our breeders as to the superiority of the English racers over our own, and whatever doubt, interest or prejudice may suggest, of the utility of some recent importations; there can hardly be two opinions of the advantage, of the new and distinct cross of Sarpedon's blood. His pedigree is not only pure, and traces back to an *Eastern* origin, in all its branches; it is not only rich, and embraces the most distinguished and illustrious names; it is not only free from blot or flaw, and beyond any *suspicion* of any impurity; but it is as *distinct from ours* as it is possible for a horse of his high breeding to be. He, has through Pot8os, Beningbrough, Dick Andrews, Whiskey, &c. a large share of the best bottomed, and most racing *ECLIPSE* blood, and of this blood our stock inherits but little. What judicious breeder would not like an infusion of the blood of Orville, that "invaluable treasure to the breeders of England?" and Dick Andrews, and Mambrino, of which we have only blood enough in this country to feel the want of more? and Pot8os, and Walton, and Whiskey, and *new strains* of the Herod, Godolphin Arabian, Matchem and Eclipse blood? Sarpedon's blood is so *remote* from ours in many of its crosses, and so *distinct* in others, as to be a *direct and invaluable cross on almost all our racing stock.*

M.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN RACEHORSE LEVIATHAN.

The present century ushered in the fame of the renowned gelding Leviathan; the best race in America in 1800, a year memorable for the achievements of Black Maria, Shark and Minerva. Many of our oldest sportsmen think Leviathan never had his equal on this side of the Atlantic. That he has rarely been surpassed there can be no doubt. To have won twenty-three successive races, especially at his weight and distance, against his distinguished competitors, is almost unparalleled.

He is represented to have been of immense size, upwards of sixteen hands high, with corresponding proportions and strength, and to have been as much distinguished for speed and bottom, as for ability to carry weight. He was a grey, the color of his grandsire, Goldfinder, and of his sire, Col. Goode's famous racehorse The Flag of Truce, (sire also of Bond's First Consul, that won twenty-one successive races, beating capital horses in New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, never having been beat until the fall of eight years old, when he closely contested a second heat over the Washington City Course, run in 7m. 52s. the best time for four miles on that course, up to the present day.) Leviathan, through the Flag of Truce and Goldfinder, is descended from Lee's celebrated Mark Anthony, and from the best blood of early importations: from the renowned Fearnought, his great grandsire, one of the most valuable stallions ever imported; from Crawford, Aristotle, Jolly Roger and Monkey, descendants from the eastern stock, that has been most prized in England; and from Flying Childers; his successor in racing fame, Croft's Partner; the Godolphin Arabian; Crab; Regulus, &c. But having been an overgrown unpromising colt, Leviathan was unfortunately altered, wherefore, his pedigree, on the dam's side, has not been preserved; though remembered to have been unexceptionable. The envelope that contained it was found among the papers of the late Col. Tayloe, but the pedigree itself was missing: it was probably transferred with the horse to his purchaser, Maj. McPherson, of S. C. It has been said Leviathan's dam was by imp. Medley, which his color and durability would justify. But he may have derived both those attributes from his sire, The Flag of Truce, and his grandsire Goldfinder; Aristotle was also a grey; he may have transmitted endurance and color, as descended from the Cumberland Arabian; Leviathan through his paternal ancestry, having a large share of eastern blood.* Grey seems to be the true racing color, viewing the number of winners in proportion to the number of greys that are run: as Crab, Gimcrack, Mambrino, Grey Diomed, &c. in England; the Medley and Messenger stock in this country; and more recently Reality, Ariel, O'Kelly, Betsy Ransom, Snowstorm, Medley, Ironette, Alice Grey, Jessup, Cadet, Columbia Taylor, &c.

Leviathan was bred by Dr. Turpin, in Goochland, or one of the counties

* Greys have been particularly successful this spring; Ironette, Alice Grey, Jessup, Cadet, Columbia Taylor, and several three year olds, have run unusually well.

adjacent to Richmond, in Virginia. He was foaled in 1793. The Flag of Truce, his sire, was got by Goldfinder; his dam by the imp. Crawford; (a grey, bred by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, by his Arabian, out of one of his most favorite brood mares, by *Croft's Partner*; Snake, Lister Turk) his grandam by imp. Aristotle, son of the Cullen Arabian; his dam by Crab; Hobgoblin; Godolphin Arabian; Spanker; Hautboy.

Goldfinder, a grey, exceedingly well formed, fifteen hands three inches high, was got by imp. Fearnought; (son of Regulus, the best son of the Godolphin Arabian,) his dam by Mark Anthony; (by Partner, out of imp. Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian, and the best son of imp. Traveller, by *Croft's Partner*, Mark Anthony's dam by imp. Othello, son of Crab, out of imp. Moll Brazen, by Spark,) his grandam by imp. Jolly Roger, (son of Round Head, by Flying Childers, his dam by *Croft's Partner*,) and great grandam by imp. Monkey, son of the Lansdale Arabian, Curwen's Bay Barb; Byerly Turk; Natural Arabian mare, (famous *Croft's Partner*, the best horse of his day, a grandson of the Byerly Turk; and himself the grandsire of Herod.)

At three years old, Leviathan (then named Flagelator) was run unsuccessfully, by Col. Miles Selden; but the particulars of his maternal ancestry, are supposed to be consigned to oblivion. In our racing annals we find the first mention of Leviathan, as "grey gelding, three years old, by The Flag of Truce," run in Col. Selden's name, at the spring meeting, at Tappahannock, in 1796; where he came in fifth, the first heat, and was drawn in the four mile heats, won by Col. Tayloe's famous Virago, by Shark, five years old; beating Mr. Butler's Columbus, aged, by imp. Pantaloon, out of imp. Lady Northumberland, (Camilla's dam;) Col. Hoskin's Kitty Medley, four years old, by imp. Medley, and Mr. Washington's Virginia Nell, by Highflyer, six years old—all nags of the first repute. The next year, Leviathan passed into the possession of Edmund Brooke, Esq. of Prince William county, Virginia. He won seven races with him, three of them matches, in which the weights were each time considerably augmented, beating, among others, a horse of some fame, owned by Col. Tyler. October, 1798, at five years old, when about to be introduced on a more distinguished arena, at Hanover Court House, he was sold for £225, to Col. John Tayloe, of Mount Airy; which prevented his being entered for the first day's purse, four mile heats, won by Col. Tayloe's Calypso, by imp. Medley, six years old. She never ran in public against him, as erroneously stated.

We will now begin with his brilliant career, as Col. Tayloe's famed gelding Leviathan, commencing with his eighth consecutive victory; if he had gained others, we are not informed of them.

8. 1798. Oct. 3. gr. g. Leviathan, five years old, by the Flag of Truce, won the second day's Virginia Jockey Club purse, two mile heats, at Hanover Court House, £45
(Col. Tayloe's Virago, by Shark, seven years old, walked over the course, for the purse, three mile heats.

9. " Oct. 30. Won the Jockey Club purse, four mile heats, at Annapolis, beating the famed Little Medley and others, 60

10. 1799. April 20. At six years old, he won the second day's purse, at Richmond, three mile heats, - - - £60
11. " May 9. Won the second day's purse, at Petersburg, three mile heats, - - - 45
12. " May 15. Won the second day's purse at Tappahannock, three mile heats, - - - 45
(Col. Tayloe's Calypso, seven years old, won the four mile heats, both at Petersburg and Tappahannock, on the preceding days.)
13. " Oct. 4. Won the Jockey Club purse, four mile heats, at Hanover Court House, - - - £70
14. " Oct. 17. Won the second day's Jockey Club purse, at Richmond, three mile heats, - - - 60
15. " Oct. 30. Won the second day's Jockey Club purse, at Petersburg, three mile heats, - - - 50
(Col. Tayloe's Virago, eight years old, having trained off, was beat both at Richmond and Petersburg, by Col. Hoskins' Minerva, by Belair, four years old, that had previously been a winner at Hanover Court House. She was now considered at the head of the American Turf. But while a challenge from Col. Tayloe and Col. Wade Hampton, to meet her with Black Maria, recently a winner at Charleston, S. C. was pending, the races ensued at Richmond, and he entered the lists with Leviathan.)
16. 1800. May 21. Leviathan, at seven years old, won the Jockey Club purse, four mile heats, beating with ease in fine style, the famed Minerva and others, - - - £120
17. " May 27. Won at Petersburg, the Jockey Club purse, four mile heats, - - - 100
18. " June 10. Won at Tappahannock, Jockey Club purse, four mile heats, again beating Minerva and Lady Bull, 70
19. " Oct. 15. Won at Fairfield, near Richmond, Jockey Club purse, four mile heats, - - - 135
20. " Nov. 4. Won at Alexandria the Jockey Club purse, four mile heats, beating the famous Lee Boo,* by Highflyer, five years old, (the first race he lost,) and others, 75
21. 1801. May 12. At eight years old, he won the Richmond Jockey Club purse, four mile heats, - - - 135
22. " June 10. Won a match five miles, beating Col. Tomlin's Brimmer, carrying 180lbs. to 100lbs. "In this extraordinary race, it was seldom after the first quarter,

* Lee Boo, by imp. Highflyer, excepting the race he lost when beat by Leviathan, won all others, eleven in number, until he broke down, when after winning the first heat, running his thirteenth race, he was beat by Hamlet, that he had beat three times, and had been beaten a great way by Belair.—See p. 6. vol. 4.

they were clear of one another; three judges in the stand decided as follows: the first, four inches in favor of Leviathan; the second, two inches, and the third a dead heat—thus giving the race by two inches only. 100gs.

23. 1801. Oct. 18. He won the Richmond Jockey Club purse, four mile heats, - - - - - £150

24. " Oct. 24. At Fredericksburg, he was beat for the first time, as the property of Col. Tayloe, by Col. Hoomes' ch. f. Fairy, (the full sister to Gallatin,) four years old, by Bedford. The race was very close throughout, the two being scarcely separated, and considerable expectation entertained to the last that Leviathan would win; but in the second heat, Dick's stirrup leather to his saddle broke. "It was clear Leviathan had lost his spirits, for without the whip and spur he could not be made to run."

" Nov. At Washington City, the next week, though evidently more out of condition, he was again decidedly the favorite, but was beat the four mile heats with ease, by Mr. Sprigg's Lee Boo. Much exultation having been expressed by Lee Boo's friends, a challenge was offered in the papers, to run Leviathan against him for any sum not exceeding \$10,000, but was not accepted."

1802. April. Leviathan was transferred to Maj. James McPherson, of S. C. at the cost of £180, and it is understood won several races thereafter in the south, but we are not possessed of the particulars.

25. 1803. Feb. At Charleston, S. C. being ten years old, and carrying 130lbs. he ran second for the Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile heats, to the famous Black Maria, aged, beating the famed Fairy, (now Gen. Wm. Washington's Ariadne,) carrying 117lbs, as a five year old, Gen. McPherson's Roxana and two more.

26. " Feb. A few days after, in the handicap race, Leviathan was *distanced* in the first heat, by the famed Gallatin, three years old—then regarded as the American Childers, a prodigy of speed.

The time of this race was 5m. 45s. We are inclined to think his rider spun his web too fine, as he was beat by Ariadne, Roxana and another. This is the last account we have of Leviathan; and have to regret that the memoir is so incomplete, and that the time of his racing is only given when vanquished, after being worn down by age and hard service. Col. Tayloe, at different times owned several of the best racehorses we have ever had; the fleet Nantaoki; the two best sons of Medley, Bel-Air and grey Diomed; his most famed daughter Calypso; Shark's matchless daughters Virago and Black Maria; (the four last in the training stable with Leviathan) the

fleet gelding Schedoni, that beat the famed Post Boy and Snap Dragon, three mile heats at Washington; Snap Dragon, the best horse of his day in N. C.—the two best sons of Bedford, Gallatin and Cup Bearer; Top Gallant that beat Amanda (Duroc's famed dam) and the fleet Lavinia, in a sweepstake; Peace Maker, that won at Petersburg, the two mile heats, in 3m. 43s.—the best time in this country; Oscar, First Consul's victor, when the latter challenged any horse in America; the famed Sir Archy; his best daughter Lady Lightfoot, (Shark's dam, out of Black Maria, with other famed horses. These fifteen, in their prime, at present prices would be worth a fortune—largely upwards of \$100,000; and of these Leviathan was decidedly the favorite. If Virago or Gallatin may have been more fleet for a mile, it was Col. Tayloe's unalterable opinion, they, or any other horse he ever saw, would have found it *impossible* to keep with him, at his immense untiring stride, for four miles; until, overmatched with weight and services, he had declined.

CONDITION AND STABLE MANAGEMENT.

(Concluded from No. 10, page 509.)

When horses take a violent cold, attended with a cough and the like, many will be nursing them in the stable, not letting a breath of wholesome air blow on them, and feeding with warm mash, giving them comfortable drinks, and cordial or pectoral balls. I must confess I have done the same, but am of opinion it never forwarded the cure. When nature effects the cure, whatever may have been the means applied, it is natural to suppose they effected or restored health, when it is possible they might rather have impeded than assisted in her operations; and this, I believe, is frequently the case in colds. When a horse takes cold, I perceive him to be affected exactly in like manner as myself when I have a cold on me; the offended or obstructed matter seeks to discharge itself by some means or other; sometimes a slight external cold, which may only occasion a stiffness or soreness in the part it was taken, nature throws it off by exercise, perhaps with sweating it through the pores, or through ducts or channels imperceptible to us; sometimes it flies inwards, and affects the bowels, which may cause violent inflammation and fever; at another, to the lungs, which brings on the cough; mostly to the head, occasioning a running or discharge at the nose, and sometimes with eruptions and breakings out through the skin. Now, as I would treat myself under such circumstances, so I treat my horse. If it is slight, I keep myself warm, take air and exercise, and leave nature to herself, who, in slight cases, will do better without your assistance than with it; but if the attack is violent, I am perhaps more kind to my horse than myself, for I endeavor at a speedy cure for him, with-

out consulting his liking, (whereas I have such an aversion to bleeding and physicing myself, that I defer it till I perceive it cannot be done without,) and then never apply to physician or apothecary, but with an emetic or cathartic set the doors open, and let the enemy escape as quick as possible. A horse cannot easily be made to vomit, and therefore it is never attempted by me; but bleeding, purging, staling, sweating, and rowelling, are the usual channels that disease retires by, when skill or medicine attempts to dislodge her. Comfortable drinks and cordials I never administer, not that I think they do injury where the bowels are not attacked with inflammation and fever, but because I think they do no more good than my eating a spiced gingerbread nut, which I should never take to cure a cold, though I am fond of them, yet, because I like them, I may be induced to eat them; and say they are exceeding good things to warm the stomach, and keep the wind out on a cold morning, thereby prevent taking cold; but, when the malady has got deep hold of me or my horse, I don't resort to them for a cure.

In the first attack of a cold, warm clothing will assist nature in any of her operations; if no fever attends the cold, moderate exercise in the clear air, such as will warm and keep the blood in free circulation, without heating him, will be far better than standing in the stable breathing a confined air, which is hurtful to the lungs, and increases the cough; should the cough be bad, and the breath short and oppressed, take about two quarts of blood away, and it will greatly relieve both, and give a gentle dose of physic; let the chill be taken off his water, but if he will drink gruel, it will be better for him; regard should be paid to keep the horse in the dry, and care that he does not take fresh cold: thus, with warm clothing, air, and gentle exercise, with a dose or two of physic, will a cold be got rid of sooner than with stable nursing, mashes and cordial balls.

Should a fever attend the cold, the horse will be off his feed, become languid and weak, and consequently cannot be exercised, otherwise than being led out for the air in the mild and clearest part of the day; but in other respects the like method may be pursued; bleeding and physicing are the likeliest means of abating the fever, and dislodging obstructed matter, which is the cause of it.

It gives me no concern or uneasiness when the horse is off his feed, and cannot be brought to eat; this is the natural consequence of fevers, and till the fever is abated, it is best for him not to eat, as food would increase the disorder. If he will drink plentifully of gruel, that has been well boiled, and made moderately thin for him to drink, he will take no harm by not eating. When the horse is led

out for air; let the stable be cleaned and aired as much as possible, for the very breath of the horse, in a violent fever, is sufficient to contaminate the confined air, and fresh wholesome air will greatly contribute to the recovery of the horse.

When the above methods have been taken in time, they generally effect a cure; but if the fever is very violent, further means may be necessary—sweating and rowelling are resorted to, but, as I observed in the first instance, James' powders will be equal to any sweating that can be given: and as to rowelling, it is disagreeable to most people, and therefore is generally the last thing resorted to, and for which reason I think it is not practiced one quarter so much as it was formerly. It is mostly necessary, when there is a violent flux of humors flying about the horse, occasioned by a long continuance of foul and bad feeling, whereby the whole mass of blood is impoverished, and is in a more or less corrupted state; these aqueducts may then be opened to draw away the foul matter from the blood, and in time will effect a complete change of the system.

When the above description of horses fall into people's hands, they occasion a deal of trouble and perplexity to get them to rights, and many are not worth the trouble when you have done all you can; we frequently find a subject like this in a young horse, that probably was got from a good stock, but bred on a bad soil. Some people may suppose, that if the horse does not work, it matters not what he eats, so that he finds something to eat and fill his skin with; horses that are turned out to shift for themselves in various kinds of wastes, that afford no good pasturage, must eat such as they can find, and if the quality is bad and improper, the constitution must be weakened and injured thereby; for it is evident that every animal is materially affected by the food that he eats; even the butter of one dairy is found to be far preferable to a contiguous one, owing only to the difference of the pasturage; no wonder then, if a horse which has subsisted for years in swamps, and wilds, and wastes, eating nothing but faint, foggy and deleterious food, till he is thought fit to be made up for market, should, when he comes to stand in a stable, and do a little work, exhibit a weak debilitated state of body, that is incapable of work, and the legs swell and fly to pieces, as they term it, if he stands still.

When a person unfortunately has a horse of this description, (for it is only a few that are capable of judging of the constitution of the horse by external appearances, and these horses frequently show good shape, good action, and spirit that recommend them to a purchaser,) he soon discovers a necessity of putting him in condition, and

this I find has often baffled the endeavors of the most skilful. As soon, therefore, as the legs begin to swell, and get round, the horse is pronounced to be very foul and full of humors, consequently he must have physic. Physic is administered, and while the physic is in operation, the legs become fine, and the virtue of physic is highly extolled, from such favorable appearances. The physic having done working, in a day or two the legs get round again, and consequently another dose of physic is given, which brings the legs fine, while the physic is in operation, and still great dependence is put on the efficacy of the physic; but as before, so again, no sooner has the physic gone through the horse, than the legs again swell; nevertheless, a third dose must be given, which, terminating with no better success than the other, a short respite is taken to observe if the legs will gradually become fine after such a course of cleansing; but if extraordinary care is not taken, they soon show evident signs of being worse, and then a consideration takes place what is further to be done: sometimes a repetition of the physic is pursued; at others, a course of diuretic balls, which in general, I have observed to be attended with no better success than the physic; leaving off, therefore, apparently no better than they began, they, of necessity now take to the means that should have been pursued from the first, that of using every method of preventing the legs from swelling, for otherwise, the horse's heels will break out in chaps and sores, discharging a thin offensive ichor, and, if neglected, would soon spread up to the houghs, and become what is called the grease. The above description and process, I think will be acknowledged to be correct by those who are conversant with horses and the practice of grooms.

I have now to give my opinion of the cause and the method I think most likely to cure.

I attribute the legs to swell from one or other of the following causes:—

First, from over fatigue or labor; in which case I have recommended warm fomentations to draw out the heat and inflammation (for warm water certainly cools, as we experience in ourselves;) if the feet are swollen and heated with overwalking, rest and moderate exercise, with the fomentation, will restore them in a few days.

Another cause of the legs swelling, is the want of exercise: in this case the blood gets too gross or thick, which causes the grosser parts to lodge in the extreme fine arteries, the most distant or remote from the heart, and this causes swelling and inflammation; this matter must again be put in circulation, and expelled through bleeding, physic, or exercise, if it is taken in the first instance, and no other symptoms

appear with it, regular exercise will carry it off, discharging it where it should have been expelled before, through the pores of the skin by gentle perspiration; but if let alone too long, bleeding and physic may be necessary to bring the legs fine, and, as I have mentioned the cause, care should be taken that such cause should no longer exist, for the parts being weakened by the malady, if exercise in moderation is not given, the swellings of the legs may again be expected.

The third and last cause that I can assign for legs swelling, is a corrupt, bad, and impoverished state of the blood, occasioned, as I apprehend, by a long continuance of poor unnutritive food, which has weakened and enfeebled the system. Now, in the other instances, the richness of the blood caused the malady; in this the poverty and feeble state of the blood causes it to loiter in the fine arteries that are enfeebled and remote from the heart, which is the spring of action; and this accounts why physic does not effect or promote the cure in this instance, as in the preceding one; because physic for a time weakens and relaxes the system; and it is the nutritive food, with proper exercise and air, that strengthens, invigorates, and braces the system.

While the physic is in operation, the blood is put in quicker circulation, which causes the legs to be fine for the time, but, the operation over, the parts are weaker, and less able to dislodge the loitering malady than before; too often repeating the physic I think detrimental, and what now should be aimed at is to use means to prevent the blood from loitering and lodging in these parts, which renders them still weaker and weaker, till the system is renovated by alterative medicines, and clean wholesome food, with regular exercise.

To prevent the legs swelling, walking exercise and air, in the morning and afternoon, and bandages by night, are necessary, for you will find when the horse has stood six or eight hours, his legs begin to swell; for a bandage procure rollers of canvass, or such like stuff, sufficiently long to bind round the pastern and fetlock, up to the houghs, and to prevent the bandage pressing improperly on the tendon or back sinew, lay pledgets of hay bands, nearly untwisted, and moistened to make them sit comfortable on each side up the sinews, so that the bandage may press those parts which lie in a hollow, and are most likely to swell.

The offending matter lodging in the extremities, renders the parts weak, and the more they are assailed, the weaker and less able they become to perform their functions; the bandages will prevent the humors lodging there by night, and the exercises by day, and the parts will, as the blood gets refined or rectified by proper food and

exercise, with alteratives, recover their strength and vigor, and then the bandages are no longer necessary.

If, as it often happens, where horses are not properly attended to, but are let alone till the heels chap and become running sores, (which they will do in any of the instances, if neglected,) you must be mindful to wash them with warm water, and keep them very clean, for the humor issuing from these sores is sharp and offensive, and if not kept clean will spread very fast, and occasion such soreness that the horse cannot move his leg at first, without extreme pain, because the chap is thereby opened. If the chaps are slight, not attended with much inflammation, and no appearance of small pustules issuing an ichor, and scabbed, I should judge them to be occasioned more by neglect than by disease, in which case, after washing them clean and drying them, you may apply some white drying ointment, which you can procure at any chemist's, and with care and keeping them clean, they will soon be well. But if they have originated from the cause I am now treating on, from a vicious and bad state of the blood, and suffered to get to this length of chaps in the pastern joint, and scabbed about the pastern and fetlock, they must be poulticed, to draw the sharp and offending matter from them, for such cannot be repelled and thrown into the circulation again: after poulticing a few times, washing also, and keeping them clean, you will perceive the pain and anguish to have subsided; you may then let them heal and dry, and use the means as above of preventing the humors from lodging there.

Goulard water, as I have before mentioned, is a great repellent and dryer, and may be used to repel humors from settling till thrown off through other channels, such as bleeding and rowelling, gentle cathartics, and mild diuretics; but the two last I recommend to be mild, and not often repeated, lest, while you correct one part, you weaken another.

The best constitutions require much attention to the legs, with the daily rubbings, as I have directed, but extraordinary care is requisite in these constitutions which are termed foul and gummy-legged, such are the appellations given to this description of horses.

Malenders, salenders, and scratches are species of the same disorder, making their appearance in the joints of the hough, and knees, and the scratches on the legs; these I attribute entirely to filth and neglect, seldom making their appearance where horses are in any degree looked after: the means prescribed for the gourdy or greasy legs will also cure these, but with all care and cleanliness.

Another occasion for physic will be when you perceive a horse to be infested with worms. Horses, who labor under this complaint, do

not always void them in their dung, but may be judged of by appearances, such as the horse not thriving on his food, the coat having a dull appearance and staring, the carcase tucked up and hide bound, and the horse greedy and ravenous—these are the usual symptoms.

The most certain cure that I know of, (for I have tried various recipes, that are handed down from one groom to another, as certain of destroying them, without effect) is calomel. If, therefore, you apply to your veterinary professor, for mercurial physic, you will have it ready prepared; but should you have plain physic by you, and are so situated that you cannot conveniently procure it ready prepared, you may get the calomel at any chemist's. I usually give a drachm and a half, and from that to two drachms for a dose, according to the size or constitution of the horse, and when it is not made up in the physic, I give it in the following manner. I moisten a handful or two of bran in a bowl, and strew the calomel in it; mixing it well together, this I give the horse over-night, and the next morning his physic. I think it necessary to caution you to be careful not to lay the calomel heedlessly about, nor administer it in larger portions than directed, because much mischief, or inevitable death may ensue.

The calomel being given as directed over-night, you must be certain that the physic is taken the next morning, and the only difference of ordering your horse is to be careful that he does not take cold, for mercury is very searching and penetrating, and if checked in its proper course, will certainly take a course that is not very desirable; additional clothing to what the horse has been accustomed to, and agreeable to the season or temperature of the air, should be put on; keeping him in the dry, and from any sharp penetrating winds, and letting his water be warm—I don't mean hot, but something under blood-warm, for sometimes I call the blood hot; you require the horse to drink plentifully in physic, but the warmer the water, the less he will drink of it; nevertheless, with mercurial physic, don't let it be too cold.

Three doses of mercurial physic will be sufficient.

When horses under the predicament of lameness, so that they cannot work, are likely to be idle for several weeks, feed sparingly, and occasionally give a moderate dose of physic, to prevent consequences arising from idleness; but when in health, exercise precludes the necessity.

Blistering and cauterizing are remedies frequently practiced, or at least recommended by grooms; there are circumstances in which they may be necessary, but many times they are advised by the grossest ignorance, and the person thinks himself of no small importance in proposing remedies, as he imagines it shews him to be a great adept

in his profession. Farriers, frequently as ignorant as the grooms, find an interest in being on good terms with them, and therefore seldom oppose their opinion; so that if a consultation is held between master, groom and farrier, two to one are certain to carry the proposition, and the horse is sometimes needlessly tortured.

The cause of lameness in a horse, where there are no external appearances, is sometimes so difficult to find out, that I have known four persons give as many opinions of the seat of lameness, and perhaps not one of them right. Where the seat of the disease is not to be ascertained, I shall not pretend to prescribe a cure; but it sometimes happens that a horse puts out what is called a curb, becomes sore, and occasions lameness; this taken at first appearance, is removed, and perfectly cured by a blister, but if you let it continue for a while, the substance will increase, and be more troublesome to remove, requiring a stronger blister, or twice blistering; other extraneous substances, at their first appearing, such as splents, (substances growing on the shank bone, which, if small are not worth notice, but if large, and growing, near the back sinew, will be troublesome, and cause lameness) may be removed, or greatly assisted by blistering. As may, also, if taken at an early period, spavins, and thorough pins, which are hard bony substances forming on the joints of the houghs, &c. any such extraneous hard substances taken in the first instance, may be greatly reduced by blistering.

When horses have for a length of time been accustomed to excessive labor, whether from hunting or road riding, their sinews and joints will become what is termed bummed, that is, the pastern joints and sinews will become enlarged and stiff. Exercise or work in moderation, is not only conducive to health, but likewise strengthening and bracing to the whole system; but we find the best things, taken or used to excess, become pernicious and hurtful; without labor, the joints and ligaments get relaxed and weak, which causes the horse frequently to make a drop, and many a good horse on sale has been rejected for a circumstance of this kind, which regular work would have removed: but again, when the labor for a continuance has been excessive, the joints and sinews become more enlarged; then rest, with the ordinary means of grooming, will restore them, but the horse at first going out will appear very stiff, and sometimes lame; turning them out for two or three months, may refresh the legs, and bring them somewhat finer, but still where the sinews have been much oppressed with heavy or long continuance of immoderate work, a weakness will remain, and blistering will be advisable. Now as the blistering should be previous to the turning out, the judgment is to determine whether there is a necessity for both; if the horse is but

little gorged about the legs, and but little stiff at first going out, without any perceptible weakness or lameness, the turning out I should judge would sufficiently restore him; but, on the other hand, you must blister and turn out. I cannot persuade myself that blistering is good, if there is not the necessity for it, though I have known several that make a practice of it, alleging that it does no good, it does no harm; how far that doctrine may be just, I will not take upon me to determine; but I know it puts the horse to a deal of pain, and without proper care is taken, the horse may be greatly disfigured by it.

When horses have been hard worked, turning out is a natural consequence, to refresh their limbs, but they are also turned out when not wanted for present use. The hunter, when the season is over, is turned into good grass to cool his body, and refresh his limbs, which, if he has been regularly hunted the season through, must stand much in need of it; but if only occasionally, and he is wanted for the road, there is no necessity for it. I have known horses to be kept in stable a dozen years, without eating any green food, yet have continued in health and condition, there are some constitutions in horses that will not thrive and look well in the stable for any continuance, but get tucked up, hide-bound, and dead-coated; yet such, in my opinion, are not worth keeping; they will have a tolerable appearance after a month or six week's grass, which is the best time to dispose of them, for they will soon return to their former state in the stable, with only having moderate work. I would not have it understood that grass is improper for horses; on the contrary it is very good where they can be spared; and pleasure horses that are only moderately rode, may be kept to grass and worked occasionally, all the summer, giving them corn when they work. It is for appearance and ability to do extraordinary work, if required, that condition is in such request. The horse that runs at grass, and is worked all the summer, is soon got into condition, for hunting in the winter, for his occasional working prevents him from getting over-fat and gross with the grass; and without physicing when taking him up, give him dry food, with some good sweats, and he will soon be in wind and condition for hunting.

Turning out in winter to a straw yard is a custom with those who keep a horse for pleasure in the summer, and have no occasion for him in the winter; they will tell you how beneficial it is for the horse, cooling to the body, and bracing to the limbs; but those arguments do not meet my concurrence. To keep horses in stable is expensive, and where exercise is not convenient to be given, is injurious to the horse; but not so hurtful as to be nearly famished. When a horse has been rode hard all the summer, his legs may become gorged, and

require rest to refresh and bring him about, and this may be the only season he can be spared; therefore, under all circumstances, it is more convenient than beneficial for a horse to be turned out in winter.

When it becomes expedient either for the refreshment of the horse's limbs, or the sparing of the owner's pocket, I cannot but recommend that the horse should be prepared for the extraordinary change he is to undergo, by first leaving off his clothes, then removing him to a cooler stable, leaving off dressing, giving him less, at last no corn, and by degrees to an empty stable or shed to lay under.

When gentlemen have conveniences of their own, to turn horses out in winter, there is no doubt of their being taken care of; in open weather there is much pasturage, and in hard weather an outhouse or stable to lay in, with plenty of hay. A horse may be benefitted by a winter's run of this sort, but I am alluding to straw-yards, where they take in all that come, and account they do well by them, if they keep them alive.

Green food in the stable, as a cooler and alterative, is admissible, and highly proper, for some constitutions will not do well without it; dry food for a long continuance not agreeing with them, and no quantity of dry food that you could give would make them thrive, but they will be lank, do all you can.

AN INTERESTING INQUIRY—AS TO THE EFFECT OF CLOVER ON BROOD MARES.

MR. EDITOR:

May 31, 1834.

Will you permit me, through the medium of the *Turf Register*, to ask that some one of your numerous readers, conversant with such matters, would give the result of their experience on a subject of as much importance to the breeders of horses, as any other whatever; I mean the effect of clover on brood mares whilst in foal; it is a generally received opinion in this part of Virginia, that clover is fatal to the production of a foal, if used at any period near the time of conception; that it either prevents the mare from conceiving, or if conception has taken place it causes her to lose it. I have some reason to believe that it will cause an immediate loss of a foal, or prevent conception if used at this time; although at a later period, say for some months before dropping the foal, it will have no such effect. I have known instances however, of gentlemen who are very successful in raising colts, who never grazed their mares on any thing but clover; at what season or state of the clover is it most likely to

prove pernicious, or at what stage of pregnancy in the mare should she be kept from it?*

You may rely on it there is no subject of deeper interest to the breeders of horses generally; and if a general discussion on this subject could be elicited, or the experience of practical men could be obtained, it would be attended with benefit and advantage to the community.

A BREEDER.

VETERINARY.

SCRATCHES OR GREASE IN HORSES.

MR. EDITOR:

Berkely County, Va. May 26.

I observe in a late number of the Turf Register, a correspondent inquires for a cure for "an inveterate case of scratches, of long standing." I have waited in hopes of seeing a reply to his inquiry, and seeing none, I am induced to send you for publication a plan of cure which I have used successfully.

The subject of my experiments was a stallion, who was afflicted with what is commonly called grease or greasy heels, and such progress had the disease made, that it was deemed incurable. I tried many remedies, but could discover no permanent benefit from any, except the following, which by being persisted in for sometime, proved an efficacious and permanent remedy.

In the first place bleed the horse copiously, once or twice, giving him at the same time opening medicine, then make a poultice of rye meal and weak ley boiled together, apply this poultice to the parts affected, five or six nights successively, (according to the obstinacy of the disease,) renew the poultice through the day, and annoint the legs with a mixture of verdigris and honey. Before putting on the above mixture, wash the legs every morning with soap and water, taking care to remove the scurf on the diseased parts. If the case be obstinate, it will be necessary to apply a little blue stone or burnt alum occasionally. When the legs begin to get better apply some kind of drawing salve, (Venice turpentine is good,) occasionally, and continue the above treatment until every vestige of the disease is removed. It is important and indeed indispensable that the horse should have a good deal of moderate exercise every day, taking care to keep him out of the wet and mud as much as possible. It is advisable also to make a strong decoction of the bark of wild cherry, white oak and dog

*If I were to form a conclusive opinion on the subject from my own observations, I should say that it was not likely to produce the same effect on mares that are kept constantly on it, as on those that are only occasionally suffered to graze it, or that it probably all depends on the mare's being accustomed to, or in the constant habit of eating it.

wood, boiled together, and apply it frequently in order to reduce the swelling. When the legs are getting well and for a considerable time after they are apparently well, they should be greased every day, (with a salve made of rusty bacon juice, elder leaves, catnip and hourhound. Clay and salt mixed together with water, will tend to prevent the limbs from cracking open. Stallions are more difficult to cure than geldings, and the greatest care should be taken to keep the bowels open, the blood in a good state, and give sufficient exercise.

The above may be considered by some rather a tedious cure, but it is the only thing I have ever known efficacious in this inveterate disease, which frequently renders a fine horse perfectly valueless for life.

Your ob't serv't,

R. H. R.

[More space and attention will hereafter be given to the diseases of horses. With the rapid and extraordinary appreciation, especially of the bred horse, does a knowledge of his disorders and their cure become every day more important. Ignorance of what may be easily learned, or being unprovided with simple materials for administering timely remedies, may now be followed by the loss of animals worth from \$500 to \$5000.]

CURE FOR A FILM IN THE EYE OF A HORSE.

MR. EDITOR:

June 5, 1834.

The following recipe for the cure of a film in the eye of a horse, is one I met with the other day in a newspaper, if it be of use, it would be well to give it a place in your excellent periodical the "*Register*." B.

"Turn into the *opposite* ear a great-spoonful of hogslard, and in twenty-four hours, this simple remedy has been known to restore sight to the eye, which was nearly sightless by the film that overspread it."

SINGULAR VETERINARY OPERATION.

The following very singular case has been communicated to us by a correspondent. Mr. L. Stephenson, farrier, of Easingwold, brother and successor to the late Mr. J. Stephenson, of Acomb, was lately called in to look at a young horse belonging to Mr. B. Lund, a respectable farmer at Yearsley. On examining the animal, he found a large tumor under the ear, which he at once opened, and on inserting his finger in the orifice, to his surprise he felt a hard substance, which he supposed to be a piece of the cheek bone, that had been chipped off by a blow. Mr. S. then proceeded still further to enlarge the incision to admit the introduction of an instrument, when by great force he succeeded in extricating the substance, which proved to be a large tooth. It is conjectured, that when the horse had been casting his teeth, the one in question had got fastened in the upper jaw, and by continually chewing his food, it had been gradually forced into the place whence it was extracted. The tooth is now in the possession of Mr. Stephenson, the Old Rose and Crown Inn, Long street, Easingwold. The operation was performed in the presence of B. Lund, the owner of the horse, and Mr. Hornby, a neighboring farmer.—*Eng. paper.*

COMBAT BETWEEN A BEAR AND A PANTHER.

I had remained sitting on a fallen tree, whose branches extended considerably into the water, for perhaps an hour and a half, when of a sudden I heard a rustling among the leaves on the mountain, immediately above my head, which at first was so distant, that I thought it merely an eddy of the wind, whirling the leaves from the ground, but it increased so rapidly, and approached so near the spot where I sat, that I instinctively seized my rifle, ready in a moment to meet any emergency which might offer.

That part of the mountain where I was seated, was covered with laurel and other bushes; and owing to the density of this shrubbery, I could not discover an object more than ten yards from me: this, as will afterwards appear, afforded me protection; at any rate it conduced to my success. The noise among the leaves now became tremendous, and the object approached so near, that I distinctly heard an unnatural, grunting noise, as if from some animal in great distress. At length, a sudden plunge into the water not more than twenty yards from me, uncovered to my view a full grown black bear, intent upon nothing but its endeavors to press through the water and reach the opposite shore. The water on an average was not more than two feet deep, which was not sufficient for the animal to swim, and too deep to run through; consequently the eagerness with which the bear pressed through the water, created such a splashing noise, as fairly echoed through the hills. Without scarcely a thought, I brought my rifle to my shoulder with the intention of shooting, but before I could sight it correctly, the bear rushed behind a rock, which shielded it from my view, this gave me a momentary season for reflection, and although I could have killed the bear so soon as it had passed the rock, I determined to await the result of such extraordinary conduct in this animal; for I was wonder struck at actions, which were not only strange but even ludicrous; there not appearing then any cause for them. The mystery, however, was soon unravelled.

The stream of water was not more than ten rods in width, and before the bear was two-thirds across it, I heard another rustling, on the mountain side, among the leaves, as if by jumps, and a second plunge into the water convinced me that the bear had good cause for its precipitation; for here, pressing hard at its heels, was a formidable antagonist in an enormous panther, which pursued the bear with such determined inveteracy, and appalling growls, as made me shudder, as with a chill. I was completely taken by surprise, and aroused from my reverie, relaxed in nerve, and with that lassitude of feeling as when struggling in a dream with some hideous monster, from which

you endeavor to escape, and by the energies of your mind awake, and feel unnerved and helpless by the excitement, and transit from one state of feeling to another: so was it with me. I had been calmly enjoying the solitude of the place, and beguiling one fleeting hour in the enjoyment of its beauties, and my state of feeling was as contrary as possible to what it should have been, to enable me to encounter successfully a scene like that just described; but had my feelings been other than they were, I might have laid the panther sprawling in the water, and relieved the bear from the horrors of a death, which he seemed well aware awaited him, without the possibility of escape, but in my surprise and stupefaction of the moment, I was deterred from doing that which would have prevented me from witnessing a scene I never can forget, and which demonstrated with such terrible effects, the revengeful disposition of an infuriated monster.

The panther plunged into the water not more than eighteen or twenty yards from me, and had it been but one-third of that distance, I feel convinced, I would have been unheeded by this animal, so intent was it on the destruction of the bear. It must indeed be an extraordinary case which will make a panther plunge into the water, as it is a great characteristic of the feline species always to avoid water, unless driven to it either by necessity or desperation; but here nature was set aside, and some powerful motive predominated in the passions of this animal, which put all laws of instinct at defiance; and unlike the clumsy hustling of the bear through the water, the panther went with bounds of ten feet at a time, and ere the former reached the opposite shore, the latter was mid-way of the stream. This was a moment of thrilling interest, and that feeling so common to the human breast, when the strong is combatting with the weak, now took possession of mine, and espousing the cause of the weaker party, abstractedly from every consideration of which was in the wrong, I could not help wishing safety to the bear, and death to the panther, and, under the impulse of these feelings, I once more brought my rifle to my shoulder, with the intention of shooting the panther through the heart, but in spite of myself, I shrunk from the effort,—perhaps it was well I reserved my fire, for had I only wounded the animal, I might have been a victim to its ferocity.

So soon as the bear finding there was no possibility of escape from an issue with so dreaded an enemy, than, on reaching the opposite bank of the stream, it shook the water from its hair like a dog, and ran about fifteen feet on the bank, and laid directly on its back in a defensive posture; this it had scarcely done when the panther reached the water's edge, and then with a yell of vengeance, it made one bound, and sprang with outstretched claws and spitting like a cat,

immediately on the bear, which lay in terror on the ground, ready to receive its antagonist; but the contest was soon at an end. Not more easily does the eagle rend in sunder its terror stricken prey, than did the enraged panther tear in scattered fragments, the helpless bear; it appeared but the work of a moment, and that moment was one of unrelenting vengeance, for no sooner did the panther alight on its victim, than with the most ferocious yells, it planted its hinder claws deep in the entrails of the bear, and by a few rips, tore its antagonist in pieces. Although the bear was full grown it must have been young, and in want of energy, for it was so overcome with dread, as not to be able to make the least resistance.

Satisfied in glutting its vengeance, the panther turned from the bear, and came directly to the water's edge to drink, and allay the parching thirst created by so great excitement, after which it looked first down and then up the stream; as though it sought a place to re-cross, that it might avoid the water, and then, as if satiated with revenge, and enjoying its victory, stood twisting and curling its tail like a cat, and then commenced licking itself dry. The animal was now within thirty-five yards of me, and seeing no prospect of its re-crossing the stream, I took rest for my rifle on a projecting limb of the tree on which I still sat, and fired directly at the panther's heart. The moment I discharged my rifle, the monster made a spring about six feet perpendicularly, with a tremendous growl, which reverberated among the rocks, and fell in the same spot whence it sprang, with all its legs extended, and lay in this situation, half crouched, rocking from side to side, as if in the dizziness of approaching death. I saw plainly that my fire was fatal, but I had too much experience to approach this enemy, until I could no longer discover signs of life. I therefore reloaded my rifle, and with a second shot, I pierced immediately behind the ear; its head then dropped between its paws, and all was quiet.

[*Cabinet of Nat. His.*]

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

MR. EDITOR:

Pineville, St. Steven's Parish, May, 1834.

As your publication is open to every thing interesting and curious, whether pertaining to "the race" or to "the hunt," I take the liberty of relating to you an occurrence which really astonished all who witnessed it. On the 26th of April, a party of us went out to hunt deer. As soon as we had taken our stands two fine bucks were roused and ran to Mr. P——, who fired both barrels seemingly without effect. The deer were in an enclosure: they ran about three hundred yards before they leaped out; here they separated, the lar-

ger one making for another fence some distance off, which he also cleared apparently uninjured, he then ran about one hundred paces and fell dead. There was a single shot in the side, and on examination after we returned home, we found it had passed directly *through the heart*; a circumstance which I've no doubt, Mr. Editor, many of your readers will deem incredible, but which nevertheless can be attested by as respectable gentlemen as any in the state. The distance he ran after receiving this mortal wound could not have been less than a quarter of a mile, perhaps one or two hundred yards over that distance, leaping in the meantime two very high fences. The heart being the seat of life, and any wound there so fatal, it is most remarkable that he did not expire instantaneously on the spot where he was shot.

DISSECTION OF THE OPOSSUM.

MR. EDITOR:

Near Pulaski, Tenn. May 10, 1834.

Going to see one of my neighbors on yesterday; as several of the dogs had followed and the weather fine, I concluded to cross the "Rocky Ridge," and know if reynard had walked the night before. I was the more tempted to this as I wished to test the nose of Blunder, (late from another county,) I had left the road but a short distance before I heard Trifle, (a young slut,) give tongue and appeared to bay something on the ground, in less than a minute I heard Blunder with her, I rode briskly toward them, and as I came in sight, Mary Madison and Jerry passed me, and the next moment they had an opossum. I rushed to his defence and rescue. I found he was a large old male with his bifurcated venereal organ exposed. The dogs dashed off, as I supposed on the *back track*; but in less than fifty yards began to bark again. I went to where they were and saw Cupe (the best fox dog of his weight and inches in this state) in a sink hole about to seize something, discovering it to be another opossum, I whipped the dogs off, mounted, and rode on. I had gone perhaps two hundred yards when it suddenly occurred to me, that the last must be a female, and they had been in cœtus. I returned to the sink hole, and after some little trouble Cupe brought the opossum out. I was ready with my stick, and prevented the dogs from hurting it, to my joy it was a female. I *thought* I discovered evidences or signs of a late "*piercing*" as the law I believe has it.— However, I soon killed her (which I afterwards regretted) and returned home. I carefully examined the pouch but could find no "slimy glutinous substance." As a correspondent in the last No. of your Journal, received but two days before had doubted whether the opossum had any womb: I determined to have my doubts removed

by a careful dissection. I saw external organs of generation, and upon laying open the abdomen I readily discovered the womb and appendages. The vagina for about one inch from the vulva presented but one channel, then it bifurcated or divided, and each channel continued about another inch further when it ended in the womb, which is also double, and no communication with each other above the bifurcation, so far as I could discover. Upon laying open the vagina for the first inch from the vulva, there was a very disagreeable smell of the opossum odor. Here I found a quantity of glutinous substance of a yellowish color. It was not regularly and smoothly spread upon the inner coat of the vagina, but was here and there in lumps larger than pins' heads: it was to be seen also above the bifurcation of the vagina. At the bifurcation was the meatus urinarius with the bladder anterior, and in the centre of the womb. Each body of the womb was filled or nearly so, with a whitish transparent albuminous or gelatinous substance. Upon making an incision into the womb this substance was easily removed: so much so indeed that I at once came to the conclusion that it was no organised part of the womb; it had the same disagreeable smell of the opossum odor.—As before stated it was of whitish appearance, that in the vagina was more of a yellowish, but as the bladder was empty it might have been stained with its contents. The ovarium was very different from that of the hog, had more the appearance of the testes of the rabbit; but, softer and more glutinous. I examined closely for a direct medium of communication between the womb or appendages and the pouch, but could discover none. The vagina and womb were well developed and large, I thought for an animal of its size.

To conclude—the venereal organ of the male is bifurcated. So is the vagina of the female, and in this respect they are admirably adapted for each other. Taking all the circumstances together I am compelled to believe (contrary to my former opinion) that copulation takes place in the usual way, and not in the nose or pouch: but in what way the foetus gets into the pouch I know not. The animal certainly has great command of the muscles of the pouch, and might bring the marsupium in a convenient and safe position to receive the foetus at the moment of its emergency, or *the teats may be the seat of impregnation*, which theory I am disposed to advance and advocate, although copulation might be in the usual way. I do not believe it necessary that the semen virile should ever reach the seat of conception in any animal. The appearance of the ovarium of the opossum would support the theory, independent of other facts. Never having dissected an opossum before, it may be I have stated nothing new or worthy of notice.

Yours, &c.

G. A. G.

MAXIMS ON FISHING.

The following hints are really quaint and useful.

"Do not imagine that, because a fish does not instantly dart off on first seeing you, he is the less aware of your presence, he almost always on such occasion ceases to feed, and pays you the compliment of devoting his whole attention to you, whilst he is preparing for a start whenever the apprehended danger becomes sufficiently imminent.

"Remember that in whipping with the artificial fly, it must have time, when you have drawn it out of the water, to make the whole circuit, and to be at one time straight behind you, before it can be driven out straight before you. If you give it the forward impulse too soon, you will hear a crack: take this as a hint that your fly is gone to grass.

"It appears to me that, in whipping with an artificial fly, there are only two cases in which a fish taking the fly will infallibly hook himself without your assistance, viz: 1st, when your fly first touches the water at the end of a straight line. 2nd, when you are drawing out your fly for a new throw. In all other cases, it is necessary that, in order to hook him when he has taken the fly, you should do something with your wrist which is not easy to describe.

"If your line should fall loose and wavy into the water, it will either frighten away the fish, or he will take the fly into his mouth, without fastening himself; and when he finds that it does not answer his purpose, he will spit it out again before it has answered yours.

"Never mind what they of the old school say about 'playing him till he is tired.' Much valuable time and many a good fish, may be lost by this antiquated proceeding. Put him into your basket *as soon as you can*. Every thing depends on the manner in which you commence your acquaintance with him. If you can at first prevail upon him to walk a little way down the stream with you, you will have no difficulty afterwards in persuading him to let you have the pleasure of seeing him at dinner.

"Do not leave off fishing early in the evening, because your friends are tired. After a bright day, the largest fish are to be caught between sunset and dark. Even, however, in these precious moments, you will not have good sport, if you continue throwing after you have whipped your fly off. Pay attention to this; and, if you have any doubt after dusk, you may easily ascertain the point, by drawing the end of the line quickly through your hand, particularly if you do not wear gloves.

"When you have got hold of a good fish which is not very tractable, if you are married, gentle reader, think of your wife, who, like the fish, is united to you by very tender ties, which can only end with her death, or her going into weeds. If you are single, the loss of the fish, when you thought the prize your own, may remind you of some more serious disappointment."

[*Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History.*

[It is not by way of encouragement to the cruel sport of cock-fighting, that we publish a tract on the subject. We may be curious to know many things that we would not practice, as divines describe the haunts and the ways of the vicious, by way of instinctive exhortation to the innocent who may never have dreamed of the vices they portray.]

THE GAME COCK;

With an Account of his Origin, the most improved method of Breeding, and of Training for Battle; also, the rules and regulations established by professed cockers, to be observed in all the regular cock-pits.

The English game cock is vulgarly imagined to be the offspring of the domesticated fowl and the pheasant. This idea is, however, not at all assented to by ornithologists, or the amateurs of the art of cocking. On more sure grounds its origin is referred to the wild cock of India,* where he is occasionally seen in his wild state in the woods, and at the Isles of St. Iago, Pulocondore, Timor, Phillippine and Molucca islands; Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Tinian, and the isles of the South Seas. At Sumatra and Java they are noticed as being particularly large. Pliny tells us, that cock-fighting was annually practiced at Pergamus, a city in Asia. Mr. Pegge assures us, that the Athenians practiced it at an annual festival in the time of the great general Themistocles, who encouraged his soldiers to acts of bravery, by admonishing them to imitate the example of the cock. Chalcis and Eubœa were famous for their superior breed of cocks—they were large, and such as our sportsmen call shake-bags or turn-outs. At Alexandria in Egypt, they had a breed of hens called *Movosogoi*, which produced the best fighting cocks. ¶

The Romans were better acquainted with quails as fighting birds than with cocks. It is considered, however, that they were the first to introduce the practice here; though the bird was here before Cæsar's arrival. Cocking was much encouraged by Henry VIII., who, it is supposed, founded the celebrated national cockpit at Westminster, afterwards renewed and encouraged by Charles II., who first introduced the breed of *pile* cocks, which for many years was held in such estimation, and by many much liked to this day. The institutors of this establishment enacted certain laws for the better regulation of these sports, which we shall briefly describe. There are three kinds of mains or matches at present in use among cockers; the *long main*, which generally continues for a week; the *short main* of a day or two, (both regulated by the same laws,) and the *Welch main*. In the *long main* the cocks are generally the property of a joint subscription or of only two individuals, and the cocks thus collected are chosen for the main according to the weights; those being preferred as a medium weight, from three pounds eight ounces, to four pounds

* His original color was nearly black, with some red feathers towards the head. I am the more inclined to believe this, as the dark reds are generally the hardiest when they come to a long battle.

ten ounces, giving or taking announce on either side, though they are generally matched to a drachm weight.

The cocks which form the *by battles* of the main become the objects of separate bettings, and are subject to the same regulations. Cocks which weigh above four pounds ten ounces are termed turn-outs, and are never matched by weight, as when they weigh above that they are reckoned fit to contend with any one.

The *short main* lasts only for a day or two, the cocks being fewer in number, or the numbers are doubled for each day.

The *Welch main*, is generally fought for a purse, a gold or silver cup, a fat hog, or some other prize: in this main all the fowls are restricted to a certain weight, viz: about four pounds four ounces; these are matched according as shall be agreed upon, the winners again taking the winners, till they are reduced to the last pair, when the winner of the last battle gains the prize. Besides this, there is to be noticed the battle royal, which consists of a number of fowls being put down together at the same time on the pit, and the last survivor gains the prize—a practice known no where but in England.

In fighting a regular main they always commence with the *lightest* cocks, as they can be first prepared, and the heaviest ones that have been most reduced by this means gain time to recover their strength, and be brought up again.

The following is the copy of the articles of a match bill.

Articles of agreement, made the day of , one thousand eight hundred and , between First, the said parties have agreed, that each of them shall produce, show, and weigh, at the on the day , beginning at the hour of in the afternoon cocks, not under 3 lbs. 8 oz. nor above 4 lbs. 10 oz. and as many of each party's cocks that come within one ounce of each other shall fight for a battle, that is, each cock, in as equal divisions as the battles can be divided into six pits, or days' play at the cock-pit before mentioned, and the party's cocks that win the greatest number of battles, matched out of the number before specified, shall be entitled to the sum of , odd battle money, and the sum to be staked in the hands of Mr. , before any cocks are pitted, by both parties: and we further agree to produce, show, and weigh on the said weighing days, cocks for by battles, subject to the same weight as the cocks in the main, and these to be added to the number of cocks unmatched; and as many of them as come within one ounce of each other shall fight for a battle; the number of cocks so matched to be equally divided as will permit of, and added to each day's play with the main cocks: and it is also agreed that the balance of the battle money shall be paid at the end of each day's play: it is also further agreed, that the cocks fight in silver spurs, and with fair hackles; and to be subject to all the usual rules of cock-fighting as practiced at the Cockpit Royal, Westminster; and the profits arising from the spectators, called door-money, to be equally divided between both parties, after all charges are paid that usually happen on those occasions. Witness our hands this day of 18

It is understood on all occasions, that when the cocks are once pitted, the setters too are not allowed to handle them, unless they get entangled in each other, or in the mat, or touching the side of the pit; and if they should be thrown on their back with their feet not touching the mat, it is fair to turn them on their feet again. On no pretence are feathers to be removed from the beak or eyes during the fight. If one of the cocks is hit down during the battle; and no longer able to fight, take the first opportunity (while the other is not fighting him) of telling the *short law*, which you do by counting distinctly and audibly, "twice twenty," when they may be handled, and set to again. If the weakest then refuses, you begin to tell the *long law* of one hundred, by counting it by tens. At the end of each time you count *ten*, set them to, beak to beak, and if either cock refuse to fight ten times successively, he loses; but should he show fight, by pecking or fighting at the other, while you are counting the one hundred, you must begin with your tens again, and at the end of each ten you must say aloud, "once refused," "twice refused," &c. till he refuses ten times, when you may withdraw your cock, and claim the battle money. Should both be disabled, and refuse to fight, *before the long law* begins counting, it is a drawn battle, and neither wins; and should both refuse fighting, during telling of the *long law*, it is that cock's battle which fought last.

If any one wishes to stop this telling him out, he may "pound him," that is, he bets the cock will be beaten, ten pounds to five shillings. In this case he lays down his hat, or any thing else, on the pit, as a token of the challenge, when the *short law* is told by a person distinctly counting twice twenty, and afterwards repeating the words, "will any one take it?" three times: if no one accepts the challenge during this short law, the cock is beaten. It is necessary, when any one takes the poundage or bet, that he declares it, and also lays down something on the pit as surety. If so, the cock must fight till death, though sometimes he unexpectedly recovers and wins.

Having described the natural origin of this race of birds, the history of the sport, its laws and regulations, we now proceed to consider the general form and properties of the fighting-cock, when in his greatest perfection, according to the ideas we at present entertain. A good cock has eyes sparkling with fire, boldness in his demeanor, and freedom in his motions, and displays force in all his proportions. The general outline of the finest cock, taken as a whole, approaches that of a lengthened cone, excluding the legs and tail; the apex of the cone being the head, and the base the vent and belly: under such external form may exist the best properties of the cock. In describing the beauties of particular parts, the head should be small, the beak strong and pointed, the neck long and strong, the girth of the shoulders, chest, and body, broad, feeling broad to the grasp, and tapering again to the rump; the thighs and legs large and strong, and rather long than short: it is considered a good point if he brings them close up to his body when held in the hands, instead of letting them hang loosely down.

The feathers to amateurs, also afford a good criterion for judging of the soundness of the bird: where they lie close to the skin, and compacted to-

gether, feel short and stiff to the touch, and shining and glossy in their exterior, such is deemed a sound feathered bird. The colors most admired are the *reds* and the *duck-wings*. By the red, among cockers, is understood a cock with a hackle (that is, the feathers of the head and neck) red, with feathers of the rump or saddle to correspond. The red cock varies with a black breast and ginger wing, that is, of a gingerbread color, or with a black breast and dark wing: such are *dark reds*. The *light reds* are those whose breasts are wholly red, or red spotted with black, or black streaked with red, and these receive their names according to these circumstances; as ginger-breasted, spotted-breasted, streaky-breasted, &c. The duck-wing cock derives his name from a bar of steel blue across the greater coverts, like the fascia across the wild duck's wing. In this case it is observed that the secondaries are exteriorly white: the hackle and saddle are also nearly the same color, or pale yellow, or cream colored: their breasts may be black, streaked or spotted: the shoulder may be tawny, dark red, or birchen, or silver shouldered; from which colors they receive their distinctions.

The yellow cock is merely a variety of the duck-wing, from which it differs only in having the secondary feathers, or those next the flight, dark instead of white: the blue bar in these cocks sometimes varies to a light brown. The next color to be noticed is the dun. These cocks are in reality of a lead or slate color, and may be wholly so, or duck-wing, with the breast, flight, and tail dun, or a yellow dun; that is, a yellow cock with a dun breast, flight and tail. By flight feathers, are meant the strongest feathers of the wing farthest from the body of the cock when the wing is extended. The red duns are red cocks with dun breast, flight, and tail. White cocks are either wholly white, and are called *smocks*, or with red shoulders, and are called *piles*: when these are streaked with any other color in the hackle, breast, rump or tail, they are termed *streaky piles*. If the pile cocks have a mixture of dun on the breast or shoulders, they are called *dun piles*. Another variety of this breed is the *cuckoo*, which is rare; he is white, with the feathers variegated promiscuously, or barred with black, yellow or red. The *spangle* is also rare; he is red, tipped with white spots, or white and black. Hen cocks have the natural propensities of the cock, but are so called from having the hackle, tail, and wing, more like the hen. When any colored fowl has the shoulder mixed with black, he is called *beezy* shoulders, probably from the French word *bis*, black or dusky. The color of the legs should also be noticed: these are either yellow, black, white, blue, olive, or dark green, willow or light green, or carp-legged, which is a mixture of black and yellow. The beaks in general correspond with the color of the legs. The color of the eyes is also noticed in the match-bill: the red or ferret eye (the iris being red) the pale yellow, or daw eye, the dark brown or sloe-eye. It is a great property in a cock to be what is termed *corky*, that is, a cock which for its size weighs light, having light flesh, and light in the bone, though strong: they have a great advantage over *lumpy* cocks, which are *heavy fleshed*. A sound cock will crow clear, have a clear shining feather, short, hard, and difficult to

pluck from his body; his face red; for if pale, he is unhealthy. A good cock should fight at any part of the body, and should carry a fatal spur, or in other words, hit well with his weapons. Their actions should be quick, without hurrying, and rapid, but cautious.

VILLAINOUS PRACTICES PURSUED BY "STILL HUNTERS."

Perry County, Penn. May 5, 1834.

Truly sorry am I to inform you, the old and young sluts of the dogs mentioned to you, are both missing—during my absence they went on a volunteer hunt by themselves, were seen in the chase with the deer, nearly run down, and have not been heard from since; whether *stolen* or *shot* we do not know—but fear the last, as we have what are called silent hunters amongst our hills, great enemies to *crying* dogs, and vengeance had been sworn against them—time will perhaps unfold the truth. If I do not find them living I cannot send you one until I get some from the original stock, having none but one son of the slut left—just like her, black with a white ring round the neck, and stripe on the forehead.

I extremely regret, both for you and myself.

Your friend, J. L.

VIRTUES OF GINSENG.

As a help to bear fatigue, I used to chew a root of ginseng as I walked along. This kept up my spirits, and made me trip away as nimbly in my half jack boots, as younger men could do in their shoes. This plant is in high esteem in China, where it sells for its weight in silver. Indeed it does not grow there, but in the mountains of Tartary, to which place the Emperor sends ten thousand men every year on purpose to gather it. But it grows so scatteringly there, that even so many hands can bring home no great quantity. Indeed it is a vegetable of so many virtues, that Providence has planted it very thin in every country that has the happiness to produce it. Nor, indeed, is mankind worthy of so great a blessing, since health and long life are commonly abused to ill purposes. This noble plant grows likewise at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called *kanna*, and is in wonderful esteem among the Hottentots. It grows also on the northern continent of America, near the mountains, but as sparingly as truth and public spirit. It answers exactly both to the figure and virtues of that which grows in Tartary, so that there can be no doubt of its being the same.

Its virtues are, that it gives an uncommon warmth and vigor to the blood, and frisks the spirits beyond any other cordial. It cheers the heart even of a man that has a bad wife, and makes him look down with great composure on the crosses of the world. It promotes in-

sensible perspiration, dissolves all phlegmatic and vicious humors, that are apt to obstruct the narrow channels of the nerves. It helps the memory, and would quicken even Helvetic dulness. It is friendly to the lungs much more than scolding itself. It comforts the stomach, and strengthens the bowels, preventing all colics and fluxes. In one word, it will make a man live a great while, and live well while he does live. And what is more, it will make even old age amiable by rendering it lively, cheerful and good humored. However, it is of little use in the feats of love, as a great prince once found, who hearing of its invigorating quality, sent as far as China for some of it, though his ladies could not boast of any advantage thereby.

[*Brandon Manuscripts.*]

(*Scraps from late English papers.*)

PRESERVATION OF THE LIVES OF TWO CHILDREN BY A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

On Saturday afternoon week, between three and four o'clock, two little boys, one six years of age, and the other about nine, sons of Mr. Horncroft, of No. 6, Bridge-row, Pimlico, were playing on the banks of Grosvenor Canal, Pimlico, and climbing up one of the cranes used for unloading the barges, when the youngest accidentally fell off the crane into the water, a height of about ten feet. The eldest immediately jumped into the canal after him, when, after a short struggle, they both went down. At this moment, Mr. Peel, the printer, in the New-Cut, Lambeth, accompanied by Mr. Ryan, comedian, at Astley's, chanced to pass with his celebrated Newfoundland dog Nero, well known for his performances in various pieces at the different theatres. Mr. Peel, who saw the children sink, instantly threw a pebble to the spot, and Nero plunged in, dived at the place, and almost instantly brought up the eldest boy, but as he was swimming with him to the shore, the clothes tore that the dog had hold of, and the boy sank again, but was quickly recovered by the dog, and brought safe on shore. The youngest had appeared twice during the time, and no sooner had Nero placed the boy in safety, when he plunged in a second time, and after diving for a few seconds, he appeared with the youngest boy, and brought him on shore, in a state of complete exhaustion. By this time upwards of two hundred people had assembled, and the children were conveyed to the nearest public house where they soon recovered. Every person appeared anxious to see the dog that had saved the children's lives, and the caresses he received from the crowd were overwhelming. Mr. Horncroft, the father of the children, on being informed of the circumstance, expressed his acknowledgements to Mr. Ryan, and on Monday, gave a

dinner, at which Nero appeared as the principal guest, and evinced the greatest docility by harmlessly playing with the children that he had saved from a watery grave.

A SHEEPSTEALER'S DOG.—At the Surrey Sessions, Newington, last week, a man named John Miller, well known as the associate of a most desperate gang of sheepstealers in the county of Surrey, was found guilty of having several stolen sheep in his house, and sentenced to fourteen years transportation. His wife, on Wednesday, gave information which led to the apprehension of William Faulkner, the ringleader of the gang. He had a dog with him, the teeth of which had been filed flat, so that it could worry sheep without lacerating them, and thereby drive them into any corner of a field his master instructed him, where they generally slaughtered, and afterwards removed them; nor would anything make the dog bark, however provoked, when in Newington station-house, so well had he been trained.

SINGULAR CASE OF STARVATION IN A DOG.—Ten weeks back, an oilman, named Schofield, left a fine dog, which was usually employed in drawing a truck, locked up in an empty house, from which he had removed, in Ernest street, Regent's Park. The poor animal so annoyed the neighbors by his cries, that they at length sent to the station house, in Albany street, to request the interference of the police. A man was accordingly sent, but on his arrival, he found that a fireman had entered the house at the back, and was coming out with the animal in his arms, and however incredible it may seem, it was discovered that the poor creature had actually eaten one of his hind legs, bone and all, to the hock. The poor thing was reduced to a perfect skeleton, and is now in the station-house, in Albany street, where it has been carefully fed, affording a powerful proof of natural attachment of life, as well as of human cruelty, in exposing a poor dumb animal to such horrible suffering.

BLOOD HOUNDS.—On Monday se'nnight a strange chase took place between Cantley and Rossington bridge. The servants of G. B. Greaves, Esq. of Cantley, sent a laborer out half an hour before letting the couple of bloodhounds, belonging to the above named gentleman, slip in pursuit, for the purpose of exercising and training. After making every possible double, over stubbles, fallows, turnips, &c. he was joined for a short distance by two men amongst the winns or gorse, near Brockholes, when the men took a different route. Presently, the dogs were seen well on the scent, and on coming to where the men had separated they were for a moment at fault, but the leading hound immediately hit upon the original scent, and both resumed their chase—running their game into cover at Rossington bridge stables, where the poor fellow, being very much exhausted, had only just time to shut the gate, to prevent himself from being seized by the hounds.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

The spring campaign in the Atlantic states, from the races in South Carolina in February, to those lately closed by the distinguished conflicts on Long Island, has been characterised by a greater number of competitors, closer competition and more instances of quick running, than on any former occasion. There has also been a fair division of "the spoils." Col. Johnson, however, has been eminently successful with Trifle—(that "is no trifle," but now decidedly the champion of the turf,) he has also won with Fanny Cline, Cadet, Jessup and Columbia Taylor; Mr. Garrison "removed the deposits" at Norfolk, and won other capital races, with Ohio and Sally Drake; Mr. Botts was unusually successful, with Tobacconist and Rosalie Somers; Capt. Stockton caused Alice Grey, Black Maria, and others, to strike their flags to Shark and Monmouth; Mr. Hare, almost rivalled Trifle, with Ironette, and also won with a Timoleon filly; Major Donelson, by a *coup de main*, overthrew Tyrant and others, with Busiris and Emily; Mr. Stark, with Tuberosa, Patrick Henry, and a Timoleon colt, made Belfield another Bennington. Mr. White and others have also been winners, in some instances more than once. About eighty horses were in training, at the Jockey Club meetings, around Richmond. At the Broad Rock races, on three consecutive days, four heats were run, one, two, and three mile heats—the first a "beautiful race, closely contested to the last—time never so good before, over the Tree Hill Course; when three or four heats were run;" the same might be said as to the two mile heats, the next day; and on the last day for the three mile heats—the third time in the week, the quickest time ever made over the Tree Hill Course; each heat in the race closely contested. Next week, a grey colt by Hotspur, won the sweepstakes, mile heats, in four heats, "neither won by more than half a length." Mr. Richardson has again been the Johnson of the more southern turf; he confuted the hitherto victorious Plato; taking the first heat, of four miles, at Charleston, in 7m. 55s. with the illustrious Bertrand, Jr. but, like his successful exemplar, he met his reverses; the renowned Little Venus, was beat by Rattlesnake, the three mile heats. First heat in 5m. 45s.; she, however, in the four mile heats had to strike to the youthful ardor of Argyle, that now divides the southern crown with Bertrand, and Julia was beaten by Herr Cline.

Trifle has won four Jockey Club purses, four mile heats, without effort; the two heats at Newmarket, in 7m. 59s. and at the Union, the first heat in 7m. 56s.; Ironette, at Fairfield, beat Ohio and others, in 7m. 55s. and 7m. 51s.—the best four mile heat on that course, and better than Henry's race at New Market, when he acquired his fame by beating Betsey Richards; Ohio won with ease the two last four mile heats at Timonium, in 8m. 6s. and 7m. 59s. the first won by Fanny Cline, closely contested by Tyrant, was in 7m. 48s.—only three seconds less than the three heats in the Eclipse and Henry match. Shark, similarly won the four mile heats at the Union; the first heat won by Charles Kemble, in 7m. 54s. the other two in 7m. 57s. and 8m. 3s. the three heats in 1s. more than Ohio's race; the latter also beat Ironette, at Norfolk, in three heats, winning the second in 7m. 56s. Busiris ran the first heat of three mile heats, at Washington, beating Tyrant cleverly, in 5m. 48s.—the best time on that course, except a race, run by Sir Hal,* beating Tuckahoe, in 1816—when the second heat was run in 5m. 43s. Tobacconist at Tree Hill, won a second heat of three miles in 5m. 51s. and at the Union and Central Course, the three mile heats in 5m. 56s.

* Some doubt about this.

Anvil at Timonium won the second and third heats of three miles in 5m. 52s. and 5m. 51s.—the first heat won by Hanslap in 5m. 52s. Eliza Drake at the Central, won the second heat of two miles, beating Jessup, second, in 3m. 49s. and at Norfolk, beating Robin Brown, second, in 3m. 49s. and also at Fairfield, won the two mile heats, beating Patrick Henry and five more, both heats in 3m. 50s.; at Tree Hill, Jessup beat Anvil and five more, the two mile heats in 3m. 50s. and 3m. 52s.—the best time over that course; Cadet, the preceding week won the two mile heats there, the third heat in 3m. 53s. Robin Hood, at the Union, won a match, a single mile in 1m. 47s.—same time as Arietta's, the best on that course; and the next day two mile heats, beating Monmouth and others, each heat in 3m. 49s.—a few days after Monmouth won a match, the two mile heats in 3m. 50s. Columbia Taylor, Rosalie Somers, and others, have run various sweepstakes in unusual time, for mile heats, (for three year olds,) from 1m. 51s. 1m. 52s., &c. to 1m. 55s. according to the respective courses.

If the English racehorses may have degenerated after Childers, whose exploits are now regarded as fabulous, or since Partner, Matchem, Herod, Eclipse and Highflyer; we have no cause for thinking our own are at all inferior to the best we have had. Belair, Grey Diomed, Virago, Leviathan, Black Maria, Gallatin, Florizel, Post Boy, Potomac, Maid of the Oaks, Hickory, Sir Solomon, Sir Archy, Duroc, Timoleon, Eclipse, Monsieur Tonson, and Andrew. Forgetful of Spectator and Brilliant's achievement, in their severe contest with Matchem, the great match race of Eclipse and Henry, has been often quoted as the "*ne plus ultra*" at their distance. During the present spring's campaign, about the aggregate of the three heats, in the great match, has been made twice—when it was evident much more might have been done. "*Cæteris paribus*," as much would have been accomplished, in our opinion, by Monsieur Tonson, Sally, Walker, Andrew, Mercury, Ariel, Polly Hopkins, the Bertrands, Trifle, Shark, Medoc, Anvil, Ohio or Ironette, and others—their successors in fame. For example, we have only to refer to their racing, their competitors, mode of running and other circumstances. Ironette, in 1823, at four years old, ran in Virginia, Maryland and New York, and won eight races, losing but once; when beaten in four heats and running to disadvantage, as the favorite; and this spring at Fairfield, she surpassed any performance of Henry, while in Virginia. In his match with Eclipse, there is scarce a question, their utmost powers were exerted to run each heat in their greatest speed, as if against time; and we subscribe to the opinion, he would then have been victorious, had he been run differently. The following examples shew the best three heats of four miles, that occur to us.

In England.

1st heat, 7m. 52s.	} won by Brilliant, son of Crab.
2nd " 7m. 40s.	
3d " 8m. 5s.	} won by Specta- tor, by Crab.
	Matchem 3d.
12 m. in 23m. 37s.	

Timonium, 1834.

1st heat, 7m. 48s.	} won by Fanny Cline.
2nd " 8m. 6s.	
3d " 7m. 59s.	} by Ohio.
12 m. in 23m. 53s.	

Union Course, L. I. 1823.

7m. 37s.	} won by Henry.
7m. 49s.	
8m. 24s.	} won by Eclipse.
23m. 50s.	

On the Union Course, 1834.

7m. 54s.	} won by Charles Kem- ble.
7m. 57s.	
8m. 3s.	} won by Shark.
23m. 54s.	

Also the two best heats of four miles, on the old Virginia courses.

1834, at <i>Fairfield</i> .	1823, at <i>New Market</i> .
1st heat, 7m. 55s. } won by Ironette,	7m. 54s. } won by Henry, beating
2nd " 7m. 51s. } beating Ohio.	7m. 53s. } Betsey Richards.

8 m. in 15m. 46s.

15m. 52s.

Andrew and Betsey Ransom have performed better as regards time, at Norfolk, but that we think ascribable to the course, that may not have been a full mile.* Andrew in 7m. 45s. and 7m. 40s. Betsey Ransom, in 7m. 51s., 7m. 45s. and 7m. 52s.

That the time the present spring has so much surpassed that of many preceding years, we think ascribable to the number of competitors, making competition closer; to the unusual cool spring; to the shortened distances, which will allow no lagging behind; but above all to the more general pervading spirit of improvement, whereby the horses have come to the post in better condition generally, and the courses also have been in better order.

With this spirit of emulation, which augurs well for the turf, we shall look for further improvement, when the colts of the many fine stallions, now in the country, native and imported, shall have been fairly tried. Encouragement is now given to the tyro to persevere, and to the veteran to endeavor to "hold his own."

COL. JOHNSON'S LATE VICTORY—TRIFLE—SIR CHARLES AND ECLIPSE BLOOD—TASKER STAKES, &c.—The "fortune of war" has again given to Col. Johnson the great day at New York. He is surely "the magician" with horse flesh. His "management" we can no longer doubt would have won for Henry, eleven years ago, "the great match," notwithstanding the skill of Purdy and the powers of Eclipse. In Mr. Randolph's words, "the lobsters† beat Henry." That day has been now reversed, victory, though again with the elder competitor against a four year old, at relative weights, was this time on the side of the south. The victorious little nag Trifle, "under fifteen hands high," in her two last campaigns, seems invincible; her combined beauty, speed, bottom, durability and strength, for one so small, has scarce been equalled since the day of "the great little Gimcrack;" she is truly "a prodigy." In the last autumn and spring she has won as many races as the famed American Eclipse, in his long career. Having encountered few but second rate horses, or those worn out with age and service, his character would have been undervalued but for his last extraordinary achievement; Trifle has been a wonder from the start. We will not now give her memoir—there may be a score of victories yet in reserve for her. We recollect to have seen the first race she ran on the Central Course, when at three years old, in capital style and time, she beat the fleet Screamer, (out of Lady Lightfoot, whose progeny seems fated to meet defeat from Trifle,) a match two mile heats, for \$1000, a side; and three days thereafter won the Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile heats, beating Black Maria, Collier and May Day; her second heat was run in 7m. 55s. the eighth mile under 1m. 50s. The ensuing winter she performed greatly in South Carolina, and in the succeeding autumn she ran the famed twenty mile race, on Long Island, with Black Maria and Lady Relief, and was beat by both; when, if directed by the Colonel, she might perhaps have beaten them, in not more than three, if not in two heats. Trifle has won all her last eight races, seven of them four

* Quere, is the course at Timonium a full measured mile?

† Col. Johnson was not at the race; he had been dangerously ill for several days from a repast on lobsters.

mile heats; beating in every race first rate horses: e. g. 1833, at Broad Rock, near Richmond, Va. in Oct. she won the Jockey Club purse, \$500, three mile heats, beating in capital time, Mary Randolph and Mohawk; next week, at the Central Course, near Baltimore, Maryland, she won the Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile heats, beating Zingane, (broke down,) Florida and Tyrant, the winner the preceding week of the four mile heats at Washington. Her first heat was won with ease in 7m. 54s. and the third in 8m. 2s. giving the second heat to Florida, won in 7m. 57s. the twelve miles being run at her ease, in 23m. 54s. only four seconds more than the three heats of Eclipse's great match. The next fortnight, at the Union Course, Long Island, near New York city, she won the Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile heats; beating with ease Alice Gray and Black Maria, that had gained imperishable laurels on the same course, a few weeks before; first heat run in 7m. 49s. (the two last miles in 3m. 43s. the best time we have had at that distance,) and second heat in 7m. 58s. eight days thereafter, at Tree Hill, (near Richmond, Va., about three hundred and fifty miles from New York,) she won the Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile heats, beating Anvil, recent winner of the four mile heats at Norfolk; Tychicus, recent winner of the four mile heats at Fairfield and Tuberose, about the same time winner of the four mile heats at Timonium; and several more, throwing away the first heat, she won the others with ease, the third in 8m. 3s. for a third heat without parallel at Tree Hill.— This spring she begun her career, by beating a capital field with ease, the four mile heats, for the Jockey Club purse, \$1000, at Tree Hill; a fortnight after at New Market, "without contest," she won the Jockey Club purse, \$800, four mile heats, beating Anvil, Dolly Dixon and others; both heats run in 7m. 59s.; next fortnight, at the Central Course, she won the Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile heats, beating Anvil, that had won with eclat the three mile heats the preceding week at Timonium; and one fortnight thereafter, we believe, in her nineteenth or twentieth race, she filled the measure of her glory, by winning at the Union Course the Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile heats, beating with ease Shark and Alice Gray, with their laurels yet verdant from the first meeting at the Union and at Poughkeepsie. Shark had been winner of the four mile heats, on the Union Course, seemingly without effort, that were run in 7m. 54s. 7m. 57s. and 8m. 4s.—twelve miles in 23m. 55s.

Trifle, we think, may now divide the claim, as the best of the get of Sir Charles, with Andrew,—notwithstanding he has won a second four mile heat, at Norfolk, in 7m. 40s. Trifle is indeed worthy of her illustrious lineage, embracing "all four" of our best stock horses, imp. Diomed, imp. Bedford, imp. Shark and imp. Medley; having transmitted to her also, by her sire, Sir Charles, the excellent blood of imp. Citizen, and by her grand-sire, Sir Archy, that of Rockingham, while on the turf, the best son of Highflyer. It is, we believe, conceded, that their sire Sir Charles, has been our best stallion of modern times, his sire the matchless Sir Archy, only excepted. He has been nobly avenged by the contests of his get with that of Eclipse. Black Maria, has sustained defeat from Slender, Bonnets O'Blue, Trifle, (recently victor also over her own brother Shark,) James Cropper and Andrew, (also from Flying Dutchman, by John Richards and Alice Gray, by Henry,) O'Kelly from Slender, and Annette, twice; Goliath from Bonnets O'Blue, Malcolm, Collier and Sydney; his own sister and another Eclipse colt from Rosalie Somers; Massaniello from Ripley; &c., &c. However, by the fame of their get, Eclipse, at this time, divides with Monsieur Tonson and Bertrand, the reputation as our three best native stallions. The union of the Eclipse blood, with that of Sir Archy, Monsieur Tonson and the best importations, we think must perpetuate his fame.

At the last meeting on the Union Course, the Sir Archy blood has been invariably successful. His grand daughters Trifle, by Sir Charles and

Black Maria, by Eclipse, won the four and three mile heats; his only son in the sweepstakes won it, and his grandsons Robin Hood by Henry, won a match and the two mile heats, and Monmouth, by John Richards the other match.

We ask our brother of the "New Sporting" (England) if Trifle's achievements at five and six years old, at 109 and 115lbs. would lose in comparison, with the best platers now in England? We ask if any horse in England, during the present century, has run four miles in 7m. 37s. the time of Henry, the spring he was four years old? We ask not in the vain glorious expectation of a negative or evasive answer, but for the sake of light, willing to do justice to the "high born cattle" on both sides of the Atlantic. Ironette may be regarded her rival in fame here; she won eight races in 1833, in Virginia and Maryland, and lost one, severely contested in New York, losing a third heat, but a little, won by Medoc, in 5m. 47s. this spring she has won three races, two of them four mile heats, one three mile heats, at four heats and has lost one, won by Ohio; him she had previously beaten, running the second four mile heat, in 7m. 51s. At the Central Course, she won last autumn a second two mile heat, in 3m. 49s.

We are happy to assure our transatlantic brethren that we hereafter expect to have our Tasker Stakes, at the precise weights and distances of the great St. Leger. Then we may compare English and American time, and arrive at something like a correct estimate of the relative powers of the horses of the two countries.

TROTTING EXTRAORDINARY.

I send you the account of a trotting match, which took place over the Centreville course, Long Island; and which I call "*trotting extraordinary*." A match came off on Friday 9th May, for \$1000, h. f. mile heats, between Sally Miller of celebrated memory, and Edwin Forrest, who, as yet had his laurels to win. They got off well together, and kept head and head for about two-thirds of the mile, when Sally Miller broke, and was left by her antagonist some distance in the rear—Edwin Forrest trotting his mile in the unprecedented time of 2m. 31½s.

On the second heat the start was again good, although the judge did not tap the drum, until both the horses had got past the starting post,—again they kept together for some distance around, when the horse without the least show of gallantry on his part, very unceremoniously left the lady in the lurch, and came in under a hard pull, beating the mare very easily—Time 2m. 33s. This I consider the greatest trot on record, particularly when the length of the course is taken into consideration, which is by a surveyor's certificate, one mile and ten yards. The owners of the horse directly after the match, offered to stake \$1000 a 500 dollars, that the horse could trot around that course the same afternoon, in 2m. 30s.

Yours truly,

A. M. G. B.

TROTTING COURSE.—The second day's sport came off too late on Friday afternoon last, to have its result in our last week's paper, we therefore add it now.

Friday, 6th May. Harness purse, \$200, three mile heats. Three horses were entered, Edwin Forrest, Confidence and Rolla, and the first heat was closely and well contested between the first two, Edwin Forrest winning only by about a length. Rolla distanced. Time, 8m. 24s.

In the second heat, Forrest took the lead, but at the end of the first quarter, Confidence came up, lapped and passed him, keeping the lead for three quarters of a mile.

It was, however, evident that Forrest could pass when he pleased, and he accordingly resumed the lead and kept it to the end, coming out about half a length ahead. Time, 8m. 31s.

There was a most numerous attendance on the course, and the trot afforded much amusement.—*N. Y. Traveller.*

MATCH RACES TO BE RUN ON THE CENTRAL COURSE.

(*Literal Copy.*)

Central Course, 20th May, 1834. Match \$1000 a side.

Wm. Coleman names a colt out of a mare by Sir Charles—name Carroll. Major McCarty names a filly by Sussex, out of a Hornet mare, chest-nut color, owned by Selden, name Gulnare—one half being \$500 forfeit; the match to come off on the first day of the spring meeting of 1836.

Witness,

B. TEVIS,

JOHN M'CARTY.

C. S. W. Dorsey and W. Coleman, agree to run a match race first day of spring meeting 1836, mile heats, \$1000 a side, h. f. Mr. Dorsey names a bay filly by Sussex, out of Batchelor's dam. Mr. Wm. Coleman proposes in this match, a colt or filly, out of Mr. Jacobs' mare Sally Smith, by Medley, now one year old. (Signed,) C. S. W. DORSEY,

WM. COLEMAN.

[The originals of the above deposited with Mr. G. F. Miller, on the 10th June, 1834, to be preserved with the archives of the Maryland Jockey Club.]

RACES IN PARIS.—Racing is somewhat of a novelty in France and therefore very fashionable, for the present. The spring races in Paris commenced on Sunday, May 4th, and were continued two days more,—namely Thursday the 8th and Sunday the 11th May. On the first day there were two races, the prizes for which amounted to 4700 f. besides the entrances of 200 f. each. On the second day there were three races; the sums run for being 9,200 f. besides the entrances in each, which were 200 f. 300 and 500 f. And on the third day were two private races for silver vases and specie, amounting to about 2500 f. each race.

These races took place on the Champ-de-Mars, under the direction of the French Jockey Club, who have adopted a scale of weights something between the English and American; their three year olds carrying 104lbs. four year olds 113lbs. five year olds 117lbs. and six and aged 121lbs.

MR. EDITOR:

Of all the horses distinguished as breeders throughout the north, south and west, I believe, we have now in the Register something that purports to be a memoir, except of *Stockholder*, by Archy, dam by imported Citizen, "*deservedly* one of the most popular stallions in the west."*

I observe that the stock of this horse, besides being every where disseminated in the west, have found their way to North Carolina, South Carolina and Pennsylvania. Their owners, as well as your readers generally, are assuredly under great obligations to your intelligent and very obliging correspondent, "Crofts," for furnishing his pedigree. He is now in the neighborhood of this impartial writer. Will "Crofts" permit the request that the readers of the Register, through him may be favored, at least, with the substance of his handbills, if inconvenient to give more.

Apropos. Was not "*Rarity*" run by Gen. Wynne at Warrenton in 1819, (See A. T. R. vol. 2. p. 95,) full sister to *Stockholder*? Z.

* We much regret the want of a memoir of Bertrand.

AGE OF PIZARRO.

At a meeting of the Fairfield Jockey Club, held on the 30th April, 1834, David H. Branch was called to the chair, and William Williamson appointed secretary.

On motion, the following certificate was read and unanimously adopted:

"I was called on sometime last fall, by Mr. George B. Poindexter, to give him the age of a horse he obtained from me in 1830, since called Pizarro, and got by Sir Alfred, out of my old mare Minerva. Having made no register of the age of my colts, and not recollecting any circumstance by which I could satisfy myself of the year he was foaled, I declined giving such certificate; but on its being suggested that the account rendered by the representative of H. B. Christian of Charles city county, (who let to mares his sire, Sir Alfred,) would shew his age, I examined that account and hereby certify, I was charged in it, with the season of my mare Minerva, to Sir Alfred, under date 1826, and the said horse Pizarro, was the produce of the last season I put the said mare to Sir Alfred, and I parted with the said mare Minerva, shortly after the said colt Pizarro was weaned, which will make him seven years old this spring. Given under my hand this 24th day of April, 1834.

"Signed, JOHN F. CHRISTIAN.

"Test, JAMES D. HALLEYBURTON."

On motion of H. Davis, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas a rumor has been widely circulated, the bay gelding called Pizarro, the property of George B. Poindexter and Thomas Doswell, was run at this and other places, as of an age younger than he really was: and whereas this meeting has received the most satisfactory proof, that the rumor was without foundation in fact, and that the said gelding Pizarro, was no older than he had been run for,

Be it therefore, Resolved, That this Club entertain for those gentlemen, undiminished confidence and respect.

On motion of H. A. Tayloe, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Club, be requested to forward a copy of the certificate of John F. Christian, and the proceedings of this meeting, to the Secretary of every Jockey Club where the horse Pizarro, has been known to run.

On motion, Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the American Turf Register, the Richmond Whig and Richmond Enquirer.

Signed, DAVID H. BRANCH, *Pres't pro. tem.*
WM. WILLIAMSON, *Sec. pro. tem.*

MR. EDITOR:

Charleston, S. C. June 11, 1834.

I take pleasure in forwarding to you the result of a meeting of the South Carolina Jockey Club, held here yesterday; called to take into consideration the propriety of nominating delegates to the convention, recommended in your Magazine.

Truly, yours, JOHN B. IRVING.

"Extract from the minutes of the South Carolina Jockey Club, at a meeting held in the City of Charleston. S. C. June 10, 1834.

"Whereas a suggestion having appeared in the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, that a convention of all the Jockey Clubs now organised in the United States, should be holden in Baltimore, at the next fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, to enact rules, &c., for the better regulation hereafter, of the sports of the turf, be it Resolved,

"That the South Carolina Jockey Club, highly approve the measure, and hereby appoint Thomas Pinckney, Jas. Rose, Richard Singleton, John L. Wilson, John B. Irving, Henry Gourdin, Robert Berney, delegates to the said convention.
JOHN B. IRVING, *Secretary*."

I must explain that the Club has thought proper to nominate *seven* delegates, in order to secure if possible, the attendance of three or more of its members.

[We earnestly request that all the Clubs in the Union, may follow the example of that of S. Carolina. It is very easy to call together as many as are necessary to the appointment of delegates; but we are so apt to *procrastinate* and to act on the old saw, that "what's every body's business is nobody's business!"

The above is the first action under the proposal for a convention.]

We are unwilling to do injustice to any one, however prompt we may be in exposing what we conceive to be error, misrepresentation or imposture. Though Dr. Reeder of Charles county, may have mistaken the age of his mare Virginia, (see April number,) we can no longer doubt she was gotten by imp. Chance. She was sent to him by her owner, Maj. Alex. Greer, to Belair, and afterwards to Col. Tayloe's plantation in Nanjemoy. From Maj. Greer's stud book, it appears she was foaled the 30th of April, 1820, and that her dam was by imp. Spread Eagle.

Chance may have returned to Nanjemoy, in Maryland, after standing in North Carolina. Can any one furnish the facts, or the age of his son, Clay's famous Coutre Snapper, bred by Gov. Burton, gotten and foaled in N. Carolina? In 1822-3, he was at the head of the turf in the Carolinas and Georgia. In the autumn of 1833, shortly after the Eclipse match, he beat John Richards, who had acquired renown that season, especially by beating Betsey Richards, the four mile heats at Newmarket, running the two last miles of the first heat in 3m. 48s. second heat, run in 7m. 58s. Sir William in the stable with Coutre Snapper, was inferior to him at any distance; yet he beat the famous Henry the same autumn, in two mile heats. The fame of Coutre Snapper, we think should have left a record of his age, from which may be deduced the year that Chance covered in N. Carolina.

A GENTLEMANLY MATCH.—A wager of 50*l.* has been made by a gentleman that he will find a man that will *worry* twenty rats with his teeth, his hands tied behind him, in ten minutes. The wager is to be decided on Shrove Tuesday, at the Hyde Park Cricket Ground, Sheffield, on a stage one yard from the ground; betting six to four on the rats. All the rats are to be on the stage at once, with half a yard of twine or string tied to one leg, ten down one side of the platform and ten down the other.

[*English paper.*]

JUMPING CHALLENGE TO ALL ENGLAND.—A gentleman amateur will jump any number of standing jumps, from ten to twenty, with any man that can be produced, giving two months to find him in, for any sum from 10*l.* up to 50*l.* The above party may be met with at Tom Gaynor's next Wednesday, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the evening, prepared to make a deposit if required.—*lb.*



RACING CALENDAR.

HOPKINSVILLE (Ken.) RACES.

Fall meeting, 1833, commenced Oct. 31.

First day, two mile heats, for four year olds.

L. L. Leavell's gr. f. Atalanta, by Stockholder, dam by Arab, 1 1

A. P. Youree's b. c. Hotspur, by Stockholder, dam Jib, 2 2

Time, 4m. 4s.—4m. 6s.

Second day, mile heats.

A. P. Youree's ch. f. Mary Farmer, four years old, by Conqueror, dam by Sunbeam, 1 1

L. L. Leavell's ch. f. Lady Whitefoot, four years old, by Sumter, dam by McShane, 2 2

W. C. Gray's g. Selim, five years old, by Republican, dam by Sir Archy, 3 dis.

Time, 1m. 55s.—1m. 53s.

Third day, for three year old colts, mile heats.

L. L. Leavell's ch. f. Volant, by Almanzor, dam by Tiger, 1 1

John Cooper's gr. c. Lem Gustin, by Mercury, dam by Oscar, 2 2

Time, 1m. 52.—1m. 52s.

W. R. B. WILL, Sec. H. J. C.

I send you an account of our races last fall, which you will be kind enough to publish; I should have sent them before, but I supposed the secretary would have done it.

G. L. POINDEXTER.

WOODVILLE (Miss.) JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Fall meeting, 1833.

First day, three mile heats, purse \$480.

Morris Boyle's ch. f. Jenny Devers, four years old, by Stockholder, out of full sister to Oscar, 1 2 1

Benjamin H. Lewis' ch. g. Tom, aged, by Sir Archy, dam by Rockingham, 2 1 2

Second day, two mile heats, purse \$260.

James Burrough's b. h. Little Jack, by Mercury, 3 1 1

Mr. Cheatham's b. h. John Miller, six years old, by Stockholder, dam by Whip, 1 3 2

Mr. F. Degraffenreid's ch. °g. Montezuma, six years old, by Partnership, dam unknown, 2 2 3

Third day, mile heats, for Creoles, purse \$420.

Bennet Barrows' ch. c. four years old, by Rifleman, dam a Flori- zel mare,	1	1
Francis Gildarts' br. c. Pioneer, two years old, by Rifleman, dam by Pacolet,	3	2
W. Burton's b. c. four years old, by John Miller,	2	dis.
J. G. Poindexter's ch. f. three years old, by Mercury,	4	dis.

[All who communicate accounts of races, will please state the *weight* carried, and whether the track be a *full mile*: also color, sex, age and name of sire and dam of each horse.]

NEW IBERIA (Lou.) RACES.

Commenced April 16, 1834.

First day, purse \$300, three mile heats.

Mr. Duplantier's br. c. John Beasley, by Mercury, three years old,	1	1
Mr. Miller's b. g. Scotland, by Bertrand, four years old,	2	dis.
Mr. Week's ch. f. Iberia, by Stockholder, three years old,	3	dis.
Time, 5m. 54s.—6m. 4s.		

Second day, purse \$200, two mile heats.

Mr. Well's gr. g. Rattlecash, six years old, by Stockholder,	1	1
Mr. Miller's ch. f. Belle Tracy, four years old, by Stockholder,	2	2
Time, 4m. 2s.—4m. 10s.		

Third day, purse \$150, best three in five.

Mr. Miller's b. g. Scotland, by Bertrand,	5	5	1	1	1
Mr. Week's ch. f. Iberia,	4	2	3	2	r. o.
Mr. Duplantier's ch. h. Jerome, by Jerome,	0	3	2	3	r. o.
H. McClelland's ch. g. Lucky Sorrel,	1	1	dis.		
W. S. Harding's ch. h. Fergus, by Jerome,	0	4	dis.		
Time, 1m. 57s.—1m. 56s.—1m. 54s.—1m. 59s.					

After the main race, there was a match for \$100, between Mr. Miller's b. f. May Dacre and Mr. Week's ch. c. — two years old, by Richard, mile heats; but the horse flying the track, the purse was adjudged to the filly.

Same day, a sweepstakes for a gun, valued at \$100, and won by W. S. Harding's b. g. Snapping Turtle, seven years old, one mile out, in 1m. 54s. Three horses entered.

NEWPORT (Ky.) RACES.

MR. EDITOR:

April 22d, 1834.

There has been recently established in the vicinity of this place, opposite the city of Cincinnati, one of the most beautiful race courses in the United States. Some twenty or thirty gentlemen, have associated themselves, who are styled the "Newport Association," for the purpose of drafting rules and regulations for the future government of the course. Our spring races commenced on the 16th inst. and continued four days, upon which occasion, considering the age of the horses, and the fact of the track being but a few days previously, deeply turned up and consequently very heavy, we had not only warmly contested races, but in excellent time. We have thought proper to send you an account of the races, with a request you will give it a place in your invaluable Turf Register, and also to forward the Register to the Secretary of the Association.

By order of the Association.

ANONYMOUS.

[We publish the above because it will serve as the history of the origin of the "Newport Association"—why not Jockey Club? It would have been well to have given the names of the officers—and also the weights in each case. Query, is the course an exact "honest mile?" Let us once more intimate to all secretaries that in reporting, they should always arrange the horses in the order in which they come in the last heat. It saves the trouble to the printer of re-arranging them. The Fairfield races are more promptly and neatly reported—more shipshape than almost any others.]

Spring meeting, 1834, commenced on the 16th of April.

First day, mile heats, best three in five, purse \$100.

Mr. Sinclair's b. c. William Jr. four years old, by Sir William, dam by Whip,	-	-	-	1	1	1
Mr. Scrugg's b. c. Osera, three years old, by Ratler, dam Desdemona,	-	-	-	2	2	2
Mr. Fisher's b. c. Rat, four years old, by Bertrand, dam unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	dis.

Time, 2m. 3s.—2m. 6s.—2m. 11s.

Second day, a sweepstake, two entries, and in consequence of one being ruled off, on account of age; no race.

Third day, three mile heats, purse \$250.

Mr. Scrugg's b. c. Orphan Boy, three years old, by Bertrand, dam by Whip,	-	-	-	2	1	1
Mr. Badger's b. c. Chifney, four years old, by John Richards, dam by Defiance,	-	-	-	1	2	2
Mr. Sinclair's b. f. Old Maid, four years old, by Cherokee, dam by Potomac,	-	-	-	3	dr.	

Time, 6m. 21s.—6m. 20s.—6m. 25s.

Fourth day, two mile heats, purse \$200.

Mr. Willson's ch. f. Creditor, (formerly Isora,) four years old, by Bertrand, dam by Bonavent, -	-	-	-	1	1	
Mr. Scrugg's ch. c. March, three years old, by Sumpter, dam by Potomac, -	-	-	-	2	2	
Mr. Badger's b. h. Priam, four years old, by John Richards, dam by Hickory, -	-	-	-	3	3	

Time, 4m. 6s.—4m. 7s.

MR. EDITOR:

Christiansville, May 3, 1834.

I herewith send you the result of a sweepstake race run over this course on Thursday, the 1st inst. (mile heats, one hundred dollars entrance; three entries,) which you will please publish in your Register.

Richard C. Puryear's bay colt Tuskenar, by Monsieur Tonson, dam Creeping Kate, four years old.

Edward Neal's black colt Black Medley, by Medley, dam by Oscar, four years old.

Benjamin W. Coleman's c. colt Xanthippus, by Arab, dam by old Diomed, four years old.

The race was won by Tuskenar at two heats, beating Black Medley and Xanthippus the first heat, they making it a dead heat, after which, Black Medley was drawn.

Xanthippus contended for the second heat, but was distanced by Tuskenar with ease. This race was run in better time than any that has ever been run over this course. Time of the first heat, 1m. 51s.; second heat, 1m. 53s. By publishing the above race, you will oblige your friend and servant,

RICHARD C. PURYEAR, Proprietor.

LEXINGTON (*Ken.*) RACES.

Spring meeting, 1834, commenced Wednesday, May, 14.

First day, a produce sweepstake, \$100, each, two mile heats.

Miles W. Dickey's b. c. three years old, by Sir Archy Montorio, dam by Moses, 80lbs.	-	-	-	2	1	1
S. Davenport's ch. c. three years old, by Sumter, dam by Hamiltonian, 80lbs.	-	-	-	1	2	2
Mr. Hutchcraft's b. c. three years old, by Bertrand, dam by Sir Archy, 80lbs.	-	-	-	3	dr.	

Time, 3m. 58s.—4m. 11s.—4m. 6s.

Second day, a post sweepstake, \$75 entrance; p. p. mile heats.

Col. Wm. Buford's ch. c. Adam, three years old, by Brunswick, (son of Sumter,) dam by Prince Richard, 80lbs.	-	-	-	1	1	
S. Burbridge's b. c. three years old, by Bertrand, dam by Gopher, 80lbs.	-	-	-	2	2	
John R. Shaw's ch. f. Atalanta, three years old, by Sumter, dam by Hamiltonian, 77lbs.	-	-	-			dis.

Time, 1m. 52s.—1m. 54s.

Third day, a post sweepstake, \$100 entrance; two mile heats, free for all ages.

Col. Wm. Buford's br. m. Elborak, five years old, by Sumter, dam old Mary Bedford, 103lbs.	-	-	-	1	1	
Dr. Warfield's ch. c. Medallion, four years old, by Bertrand, dam Sophy Winn, by Cook's Whip, 94lbs.	-	-	-	3	2	
M. W. Dickey's b. f. Little Wicked, three years old, by Sir Archy Montorio, dam Lady Robin, by Robin Gray, 77lbs.	-	-	-	2	3	
R. Curl's b. c. three years old, by Sir Archy Montorio, dam by Gallatin, 80lbs.	-	-	-	4	dis.	

Time, 3m. 54s.—3m. 53s.

Fourth day, a city purse of \$200, free for all ages, and \$25 entrance, to be added to the purse.

Dr. E. Warfield's b. h. Allworthy, five years old, by Aratus, dam by imp. Buzzard, 106lbs.	-	-	-	3	1	1
Col. Wm. Buford's ch. f. Anne Monroe, four years old, by Kosciusko, dam old Sophy, by Blackburn's Buzzard, 91lbs.	-	-	-	1	3	2
Mr. Abner Cunningham's b. c. Director, four years old, by Bertrand, dam by Director,	-	-	-	2	2	dr.
Mr. S. Burbridge's gr. f. Sarah Miller, three years old, by Cherokee, dam by Whipster, 77lbs.	-	-	-	4	dr.	

JOHN WIRT, *Secretary.*

MR. EDITOR:

Sir, I last year sent you an account of the spring races at this place, which by some means has miscarried, some of the stock raisers are anxious it should appear in your Turf Register, I therefore send you another copy.

Spring meeting, May 16, 1833.

First day, a purse of \$200, given by the Association, with the entrance money of the day, three mile heats, free for all ages.

W. Viley's b. h. Singleton, five years old, by Bertrand, dam Black Eyed Susan, by Tiger, 106lbs.	-	-	-	1	2	1
Dr. E. Warfield's b. h. Sir Leslie, five years old, by Sir William, dam by imp. Buzzard, 106lbs.	-	-	-	4	1	2
Col. Wm. Buford's br. f. Molly Long, four years old, by Sumter, dam Sophy, by Blackburn's Buzzard, 91lbs.	-	-	-	2	dr.	
Mr. A. Cunningham's b. c. Nonsuch, three years old, by Bertrand, dam by Cook's Whip, 77lbs.	-	-	-	3	dis.	

Time, 6m. 12s.—6m. 34s.—6m. 18s.

Second day, a post sweepstake, \$50, each, two mile heats.

R. B. Tarleton's ch. f. Oracle, three years old, by Sir William, dam Devil, by West's Paragon, full sister to old Count, 77lbs. 4 1 1

Mr. Stapp's b. h. five years old, by Sir William, dam by Cedar, 106lbs. 3 4 2

Col. Wm. Buford's br. f. Molly Long, four years old, by Sumter, dam Sophy, by Blackburn's Buzzard, 2 2 dr.

Dr. E. Warfield's ch. c. Acteon, four years old, by Kosciusko, dam Fairfield, 94lbs. 1 3 dr.

Time, 3m. 58½s.—3m. 57½s.—4m. 5s.

Third day, a post sweepstake of \$25 each, and a silver cup of \$100 value, given by the Association, mile heats.

Samuel Davenport's b. f. Annette, three years old, by Snow Storm, dam by imp. Buzzard, 77lbs. 1 1

Geo. Gillespie's ch. h. Steam Car, — years old, by Sumter, dam by Moses, 2 2

Charles Buford's b. c. — years old, by Saxe Weimar, dam by Whip, 3 3

Time, 2m.—1m. 57s.

JOHN WIRT, *Secretary*.

NORFOLK, (Va.) RACES.

Spring meeting 1834, commenced Wednesday, May 28.

First day, a sweepstakes for colts and fillies, mile heats, \$100 entrance; four entered, three started.

W. L. White's ch. c. Philip, by Janus, 1 1

Jas. S. Garrison's ch. f. Laura Lovel, by Timoleon, 2 2

W. Williamson's ch. f. by Contention, 3 dis.

Time, each heat 1m. 55s.

Second day, Proprietor's purse, \$250.

Jas. S. Garrison's ch. m. Eliza Drake, five years old, by Shawnee, 1 1

W. L. White's ch. c. Robin Brown, four years old, by Monsieur Tonson, 2 2

Jas. B. Kendall's cr. h. Prince George, five years old, by Contention, 4 3

W. Williamson's gr. c. Earl Gray, four years old, by Diomed, 3 4

Time, 3m. 51s.—3m. 49s.

Third day, Jockey Club purse, \$600.

Jas. S. Garrison's b. c. Ohio, four years old, by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Sir Archy, 4 1 1

W. Minge's gr. c. Blue Streak, four years old, by Hotspur, 3 3 2

O. P. Hare's gr. m. Ironette, five years old, by Contention, dam by Packingham, 1 2 3

H. Davis' ch. m. Dolly Dixon, aged, by Sir Charles, dam by Hornet, 2 4 dis.

Time, 8m. 3s.—7m. 56s.—8m. 13s.

Fourth day, best three in five, mile heats.

Jas. S. Garrison's ch. m. Eliza Drake walked over.

Second race, a match, purse \$200, one mile out.

Jas. S. Garrison's b. m. Jane Pegram, 1

Mr. Watts' gr. c. White Oak, 2

Time, 1m. 54s.

JOHN P. R. STONE, *Act. Sec.*

LOUISVILLE, (Ken.) RACES.

Over the Oakland Course,—spring meeting, 1834, commenced Wednesday, May 28.

First day, purse \$200, two mile heats.

J. W. Fenwick's gr. c. Davy Crockett, three years old, by Hephestion, dam by Mendoza, 80lbs.	-	-	-	1	1
Col. Buford's ch. c. Adam, three years old, by Brunswick, (son of Sumter,) dam by Prince Regent, 80lbs.	-	-	-	4	2
Dr. Warfield's b. h. Allworthy, five years old, by Aratus, dam by Buzzard, 106lbs.	-	-	-	3	3
Mr. Clinton's b. c. Freeman, three years old, by Sea Gull, dam by Tiger, 80lbs.	-	-	-	5	4
Mr. Stephenson's b. f. Orange Girl, by Crusader, dam by Whip, 77lbs.	-	-	-	2	dis.
Davy Crockett "went ahead" and took both heats.					
Time, 3m. 58s.—3m. 53s.					

Second day, purse \$100, mile heats.

J. W. Fenwick's br. c. Gobler, three years old, by Bertrand, dam by Gofer, 80lbs.	-	-	-	1	3	1
Mr. Palmer's ch. f. Jane, four years old, by Ratler, dam unknown, 91lbs.	-	-	-	2	1	2
Col. Buford's ch. f. Anne Monroe, four years old, by Kosciusko, dam by Buzzard, 91lbs.	-	-	-	5	2	3
Dr. Warfield's ch. h. Acteon, five years old, by Kosciusko, dam, the dam of Fairfield,	-	-	-	3	dr.	
James Shy's ch. f. Miss McClunn, four years old, by Kosciusko, dam by Tiger,	-	-	-	4	4	dis.
Mr. Clinton's br. m. Martinette, five years old, by Sumter, dam by Tiger, 103 lbs.	-	-	-	6	dis.	
Major Stephenson's gr. c. Charles Car, four years old, by Sir William (of Transport,) dam by Arab, 94lbs.	-	-	-	7	dis.	
Time, 1m. 50s.—1m. 50s.—1m. 56s.						

Third day, purse \$300, three mile heats.

J. W. Fenwick's b. c. Rodolph, three years old, by Archy Montorio, dam by Moses, 80lbs.	-	-	-	1	1	
Col. Buford's br. c. Woodford, four years old, by Kosciusko, dam by Hamiltonian, 94lbs.	-	-	-	3	2	
Dr. Warfield's ch. c. Medallion, four years old, by Bertrand, dam Sophy Winn, by Whip,	-	-	-	2	3	
Time, 6m. 6s.—5m. 49s.						

Fourth day, Pool purse, \$150, mile heats; three heats to be run.

Col. Buford's br. m. Elborak, five years old, by Sumter, dam Lady Bedford, by Duke of Bedford, 103lbs.	-	-	-	1	1	1
Mr. Palmer's ch. f. Jane, four years old, by Ratler, dam unknown, 91lbs.	-	-	-	3	2	dr.
J. W. Fenwick's gr. f. Isabella Cox, four years old, by Saxe Weimar, dam by Mendoza, 91lbs.	-	-	-	2	3	dr.
Time, 1m. 50s.—1m. 50s.—third walked over.						

Purse, \$100, mile heats.

Mr. Shy's ch. f. Nancy Shaw, three years old, by Sumter, dam by Hamiltonian, 77lbs.	-	-	-	1	1	
Mr. Clinton's ch. f. Maid of Algiers, four years old, by Sumter, dam by Shark, 91lbs.	-	-	-	2	2	

J. W. Fenwick's gr. f. four years old, by Bertrand, dam unknown, 4 3

Col. Buford's b. c. Mediterranean, four years old, by Bertrand, dam by Hamiltonian, 3 4

Time, 1m. 53s.—1m. 54s.

Track in excellent order—and precisely a mile, measured three feet from the inner railing.

JOHN POE, Clerk of the Course.

NEW YORK RACES.

The second spring meeting commenced over the Union Course, L. I. on Tuesday the 3d June, and considering the unpromising state of the weather the sport and attendance were very good.

Weights:—a feather, 90, 104, 114, and aged 126lbs.

First day, sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats; entrance \$200, forfeit \$50; five subscribers, one paid forfeit.

J. S. Snedecor's ch. c. full brother to Herr Cline, 1 1

D. Abbott's ch. c. by John Richards, out of an Expedition mare, 3 2

H. Van Cotte's r. c. Sir Alfred, by Sir Henry, dam Bolcum mare, 2 3

R. L. Stevens' ch. f. Frolic, by Eclipse, out of Betsey Ransom, 4 4

Time, 1m. 52s.—1m. 55s.

The course in bad condition owing to the previous wet weather.

After the sweepstakes, a match was run for \$500 a side, between colts belonging to Mr. Gouverneur and Mr. Tillotson, and won by the former.

Another match for a single mile, was run for \$500 a side, catch weight.

J. S. Snedecor's ch. h. Robin Hood, by Sir Henry, 1

A. Sherman's b. h. Bay Roman, 2

Won easily by Robin Hood, in 1m. 46s.

Second day, Proprietor's purse, \$300, two mile heats.

J. S. Snedecor's ch. h. Robin Hood, by Sir Henry, dam a Hickory mare, five years old, 1 1

R. F. Stockton's b. c. Monmouth, by John Richards, out of Nettletop, four years old, 0 2

H. Wilkes' br. f. Fanny Richards, by Maryland Eclipse, out of Betsey Richards, four years old, 3 3

J. H. Van Mater's b. h. Tempest, by Tormenter, five years old, 2 0

Thomas Jones' ch. m. Rival, by Eclipse, dam an Expedition mare, five years old, 0 0

A. Sherman's ch. h. De Witt Clinton, by Ratler, dam a Duroc mare, aged, dis.

Time, 3m. 49s.—3m. 49s.

Third day, Proprietor's purse, \$400, three mile heats.

John C. Stevens' bl. m. Black Maria, by Eclipse, out of Lady Lightfoot, aged, 1 1

Samuel Laird's b. h. Henry Archy, by Sir Henry, dam by Eclipse, five years old, 3 2

Wm. R. Johnson's b. f. Fanny Cline, by Sir Archy, dam by Gallatin, four years old, 2 3

Time, 6m. 3s.—6m. 11s.

Fourth day, Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile heats.

W. R. Johnson's ch. m. Trifle, by Sir Charles, five years old, 1 1

Walter Livingston's gr. m. Alice Gray, by Sir Henry, out of Sportsmistress, five years old, 3 2

R. F. Stockton's bl. c. Shark, by Eclipse, out of Lady Lightfoot, four years old, 2 3

Time, 7m. 57s.—8m. 7s.

The odds ran high on Trifle, for it was found that Shark was quite out of condition, and had no chance with the southern mare—but as he cooled off better than his antagonists, a hope was held out that the second heat might result more favorably for him.

Second race, a match for \$2000, two mile heats.

R. F. Stockton named b. c. Monmouth, by John Richards, 1 1
John C. Craig named b. f. Fanny Richards, by Maryland Eclipse, 2 2
Time, 3m. 50s.—4m. 1s.

Won easily by Monmouth. The first heat was run very quick, as was the last mile of the second heat, which was done in 1m. 50s.

[*N. Y. Traveller.*]

MR. EDITOR:

Prince George's County, June 9, 1834.

At the solicitation of the subscribers to the following sweepstakes, I request their insertion in the next number of your Turf Register.

Yours, respectfully,

CHARLES DUVAL.

PORT TOBACCO SWEEPSTAKES.

Four mile heats. Four entries \$250 each. Half forfeit. May 1834.

Entries.—Col. Thompson's br. h. Sir William, six years old.

Capt. Burch's b. h. Gimcrack, six years old.

Major Hamilton's ch. h. Sir Edward, five years old.

Capt. Deakin's ch. h. Wellington, (formerly called Halfpone,) five years old.

Sir Edward forfeited. Capt. Deakin's Wellington, took the track the first heat, and maintained it throughout, Gimcrack making repeated but unavailing efforts to pass him. Sir William was kept in reserve for the second heat. But Wellington as before took the lead, and kept it under a hard pull, closely pursued by William and Gimcrack, between whom a closer and more interesting contest was seldom witnessed. Time, 2d heat 8m. 1s. distance one hundred yards over four miles, the course sandy.

BATTLETOWN (Va.) SWEEPSTAKES.

Mile heats for untried colts and fillies \$100 entrance, h. f.; five subscribers. Was run May 29, 1834.

Entries.—Maj. E. Edmond's Sally by Contention.

Joseph Shepherd's Aaron by Tariff.

John Richardson's b. c. by Tariff.

Thompson & Wager's c. by Star.

Joseph F. Stevenson's black filly Madge Wildfire, by Tariff, dam by Thornton's Ratler.

Joseph F. Stephenson's filly, - - - - - 1 1

Joseph Shepherd's Aaron, - - - - - 2 2

E. Edmond's Sally, - - - - - dis.

Time, 2m. 7s.—2m. 8s. the track a full mile, and knee deep in mud.

TURF REGISTER.

GRAY BEARD was got by Kosciusko, full brother of Crusader,
his dam the imp. Psyche, by Sir Peter Teazle,

g. dam called Bab, by Bordeaux, { he by Herod, his dam
by Cygnet, Cartouch,
Basto, &c.

g. g. dam Speranza, own sister to Saltram, by O'Kelly's Eclipse,
g. g. dam by Snap—Regulus, (best son of Godolphin Arabian,) sister
to Black and all Black.

Kosciusko was got by Sir Archy,
his dam Lottery, which won twenty-one races out of twenty-two,
from two to four mile heats.

by Bedford, imp. he by Dungannon, and he by O'Kelly's
Eclipse, (Bedford's dam Fairy, by Highflyer.)

g. dam imp. Avilina, by the Prince of Wales' famous horse Anvil.

g. g. dam Augusta, (Col. O'Kelly's favorite brood mare,) by O'Kelly's
Eclipse.

g. g. g. dam by Herod—Bajazet—Regulus—Lansdale Arabian—Bay Bol-
ton—Darley Arabian, &c.

ANVIL by Herod, his dam Feather, by Godolphin Arabian.

g. dam by Lath, also by Godolphin Arabian.

g. g. dam (own sister to Snip,) by Flying Childers.

PEDIGREE EXPLAINED.

(Extract from the American Turf Register.)

Herod,
got
Florizel, out of a Cygnet mare.
got
Diomed, out of a Spectator mare.
got
Sir Archy, out of a Rockingham.

Herod,
got
Bordeaux, out of a Cygnet mare.
got
Bab, out of a Speranza, (full sister
to Saltram,) by O'Kelly's Eclipse,
who produced
Pysche, by Sir Peter Teazle, he by
Highflyer, Sir Peter's dam was
Papilion, a full sister of old Med-
ley's dam.

Herod,
got
Highflyer, ... g. s.
got
Rockingham, ... s.
got
Castianira, ... d.
who produced
Sir Archy,

Herod,
got
Highflyer,
got
Sir Peter Teazle,
got
Psyche,
who produced
Gray Beard.

Sir Archy is wholly of English
origin, having Herod blood on both
sides.

Gray Beard also has Herod blood
on both sides, and is grandson of
Sir Archy by the sire's side.

Stud of Dr. C. L. Gardiner, of St. Mary's County, Md.

MR. EDITOR: May 27, 1834.

Dr. Charles L. Gardiner of this county, has put into my hands some letters from Dr. Davis and Mr. Hamilton, of Charles county, tracing in the most authentic manner the pedigree of his mare Rosa, whose produce is numerous and valuable; and for the preservation of which, he wishes it registered in your periodical.

Rosa, bright bay mare, by Mr. Hamilton's Lurcher, out of Nancy Dyron. Mr. Hamilton's Lurcher, was by Col. Tayloe's imported horse Chance, her dam Lady Dudley, by First Consul, out of Dr. E. Edlin's Floretta. Nancy Dyron, was by Oscar Jun. out of Aurora, the dam of Multum in Parvo.

Her produce:

1. SALLY RATLER, ch. mare by Chance,—Chance by Multum in Parvo, out of Maid of Patuxent.

2. LADY VICTORIA, bay, by Combination.

3. MARSHAL VICTOR, by Gough's Multum in Parvo.

4. WACOUSTA, by Emigrant.

Rosa is now in foal to Emigrant and will go to Tychicus, if she foals in time.

Sally Ratler is now with Tychicus, with her grandam the Maid of Patuxent, now owned by J. H. Sothoron, Esq. she is old, but promises other descendants to sustain the reputation of the Marshal stock, and growing fame of her son Half Pone.

I have thus made the statement as authorised by the letter:

H. G. S. KEY.

B. C. COCK OF THE WALK, by Cock of the Rock, out of Mary Burton; foaled May 8, 1834,—property of

T. B. HENLEY.

Sparta, Tenn.

MR. EDITOR: May, 15, 1834.

Please insert the following pedigrees in your Turf Register for next month, and oblige yours.

Very respectfully, W. BOWIE.

CHARLES MAGIC, ch. c. foaled 10th April, 1833, (the property of William D. Bowie and Walter W. Bowie, Esqs.) was got by Sir Charles, out of Lady Amelia, for whose pedigree see Am. Turf Reg. vol. 3. pages, 255, 371.

Forest of Prince George's co. Md.

PARTNERSHIP, ch. h. (owned by G. W. Hilleary, Esq. of Prince George county,) was got by Gov. Sprigg's Florizel, his dam was Mr. Bowie's Lady Amelia, whose pedigree is to be found in Am. Turf Reg. vol. 3. p. 371. Florizel, was by Ball's Florizel, out of Fairmaid, by Bond's First Consul.

1830; FITZROY, b. c. foaled 23d of April, (the property of George Digges, Esq. Prince George's co. Md.) was got by Sir James, for whose pedigree see Turf Register, vol. 1. p. 316. His dam, (Fitzroy's.) was Lady Dudley, by Bond's First Consul, out of Edelin's Floretta.

ROSETTA, sold to F. H. Cone, Esq. of Greensborough, Georgia. A chestnut mare, five years old, by Contention, dam by Herod, grandam by imp. Spread Eagle, g. grandam by Symme's Wildair, g. g. g. dam by old imp. Medley, g. g. g. dam by old Janus.

(Signed,) W. D. TAYLOR.

Mobile, May 7, 1834.

MR. EDITOR:

In the pedigree of my Leviathan colt, (p. 441, vol. 4.) either you or myself have committed an error, not in the pedigree, but the age of the colt. He was foaled May 2, 1832, and of course two years old the second day of this month.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN F. EVERITT.

*Stud of George W. Duvall, Esq. of
Prince George's co. Md.*

1. THISTLE, ch. m. was got by Mr. Ogle's Oscar, of great renown, and out of a mare bred by the late Thomas Duckett; she was got by Dr. Thornton's imp. horse Clifden, her dam by the late Mr. R. B. Hall's horse Spot, who was by his imp. h. Eclipse, out of a thoroughbred imp. mare, her grandam by Hyder Ally, who was by Lindley's Arabian.

"Clifden was among the best running horses of his day. He won ten purses in 1792. He was by Alfred, who was got by Matchem and he by Cade, Cade by the Godolphin. G. D."

Produce of Thistle:

1. Prince George, br. b. c. foaled 16th April, 1832, sired by Industry, see Turf Reg. vols. 1 & 2.

2. Childe Harold, dark br. c. foaled 10th April, 1834, sired by Col. Johnson's horse Medley.

Thistle is also the dam of Tecumseh, Dr. Charles Duvall's horse Napoleon, and the dam also of the famous colt Argyle, now in the south.

LADY ELIZABETH, was got by Gov. Sprigg's horse Florizel, her dam was Bett; Bett was by Dr. Thornton's (Col. Lear's) imp. Arabian, named Arabarb; her dam was Fairmaid, who was out of Jane Lowndes, by Bond's First Consul; Jane Lowndes out of Modesty, by Hall's Union.

Her produce:

Sir Henry Clay, ch. c. foaled 29th May, 1832, got by Industry.

1833, missed to Zilcaida.

1834, missed to Marylander; now in foal to Napoleon.

Hillsboro', June 6, 1834.

On a visit to my friend Mr. Bennehan a few days since, I recollected a request by some of your subscribers for the pedigree of old Jolly Fryar, it is short, authentic and good.

JOLLY FRYAR, by Garrick, his dam by Janus, out of a mare imp. by Col. John Hamilton, at that time a British merchant at Halifax, N. C. himself a man of fortune and fond of the turf, there can be no doubt she was of the best English racing stock.

Garrick, bred by Col. C. Eaton, was thoroughbred; those who trace to Fryar, may rely on it there is no stain in that quarter. A. J. D.

Glenambler, Va. June 5, 1834.

*Stud of John Jaquelin Ambler, Esq.
of Glenambler, Amherst county,
Virginia.*

1. B. m. MULTA FLORA, foaled in the spring of 1826, she was bred by the late Edmund Irby, Esq. of Nottoway county, Va. at whose sale she was bought by Wm. R. Johnson, Esq. who subsequently sold her to her present proprietor, who very recently has refused \$1500 for her. Multa Flora, was got by old Sir Archy, out of Weazle, who was got by Shylock, out of Mr. Irby's favorite old mare, (the dam of Woodpecker—Calypso—Laurel—Thaddeus; his full brother; Reaphook and Contention,) who was by the imp. horse Daredevil, out of Capt. Sallard's celebrated old mare by Wildair, her g. g. grandam by Batte and Maclin's Fearnought, her g. g. grandam by Godolphin, her g. g. g. grandam by the imp. horse Hob or Nob, her g. g. g. g. grandam by Jolly Roger, (known in England as Roger of the Vale,) her g. g. g. g. g. grandam by the imp. horse Valiant, her g. g. g. g. g. g. grandam by Tryall.

Her produce:

1830, failed to Wm. R. Johnson's Medley.

1831, in the spring failed to Wm. R. Johnson's Medley.

1831, in the fall failed to American Eclipse.

1833; ch. f. Spangle, foaled 24th of May, by Orphan Boy, full brother to the four miler Beggar Girl.

1834; rich blood b. c. *Saxon*, Multa Flora is stunted again to foaled 30th May, by the imp. horse Flyde.

J. J. AMBLER.

CORRECTION AND CONJECTURE.

Wildair, (old or *Sim's*), vol. v. p. 462, read *Symme's*, however these names may be spelt, the son of Fearnought was meant. Virago, by Shark; Virago, (in England Gunilda,) by Star; Virago, by Panton's Arabian, Crazy, by Lash, out of the sister to Snip, &c. Star by Highflyer, dam by Snap, out of Riddle. By reference to the General Stud Book, Gunilda was foaled in 1777, and the above Star in 1785. With deference therefore I would suggest that the Star in the pedigree, was the son of Regulus, out of Poppet. Your worthy correspondent Senex, vol. v. p. 466, in his high estimate of the Snap blood, overlooked the dates, and has of course erred.

PANTON.

"Panton" is right, relying on the reference to "Star" alone. I adopted the son of Highflyer, as "the Star" referred to, (the other part of the pedigree being an autograph of the lamented Dr. Thornton,) selecting him, "par excellence," and not exercising my usual caution in such cases.—It is true I "overlooked the dates," which should always have their due weight. I am happy at the correction and wish Mr. Editor, that such a vigilant sentinel as Panton, may always be on the watch to prevent errors that you might overlook.

However Star's pedigree, by Regulus is no way inferior to Star's, by Highflyer, *e. g.* "1759, br. c. Star," bred by the Duke of Cumberland, by Regulus, (best son of the Godolphin Arabian,) out of Poppet, bred by Mr. Williams, foaled in 1748, got by Black Chance—Bolton Looby—May'ery, by Partner—Woodcock—Makeless—Brimmer—Dickey Pierson—Burton Barb mare.

"Black Chance, Mr. Hutton's, 1732, got by Hutton's Bay Barb—Surley, son of Hutton's Gray Barb—Coneyskins—Blunderbuss—Place's White Turk.

"Duke of Bolton's Looby, 1728 by Bay Bolton—Mostyn's Grasshopper, son of the Byerly Turk.

"Partner, (Croft's,) bred by Mr. Pelham, 1718, by Jigg, (son of the Byerly Turk,) sister to Mixbury, by Curwen's Bay Barb, &c.

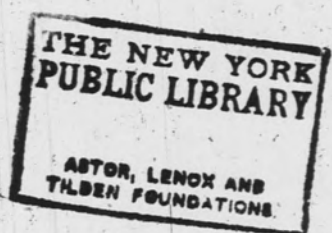
"Woodcock, 1715, by Merlin, (son of Busker, by the Helmsby Turk,) son of Brimmer, by the D'Arcy Yellow Turk—Royal mare."

I too will exercise a little of Panton's vigilance, to point out an error in your last number, (for June.) In page 498, the asterisk is erroneously misapplied to Anvil, instead of Bedford, as the son of Dungannon, that was "sire to Gallatin, Fairy, &c.

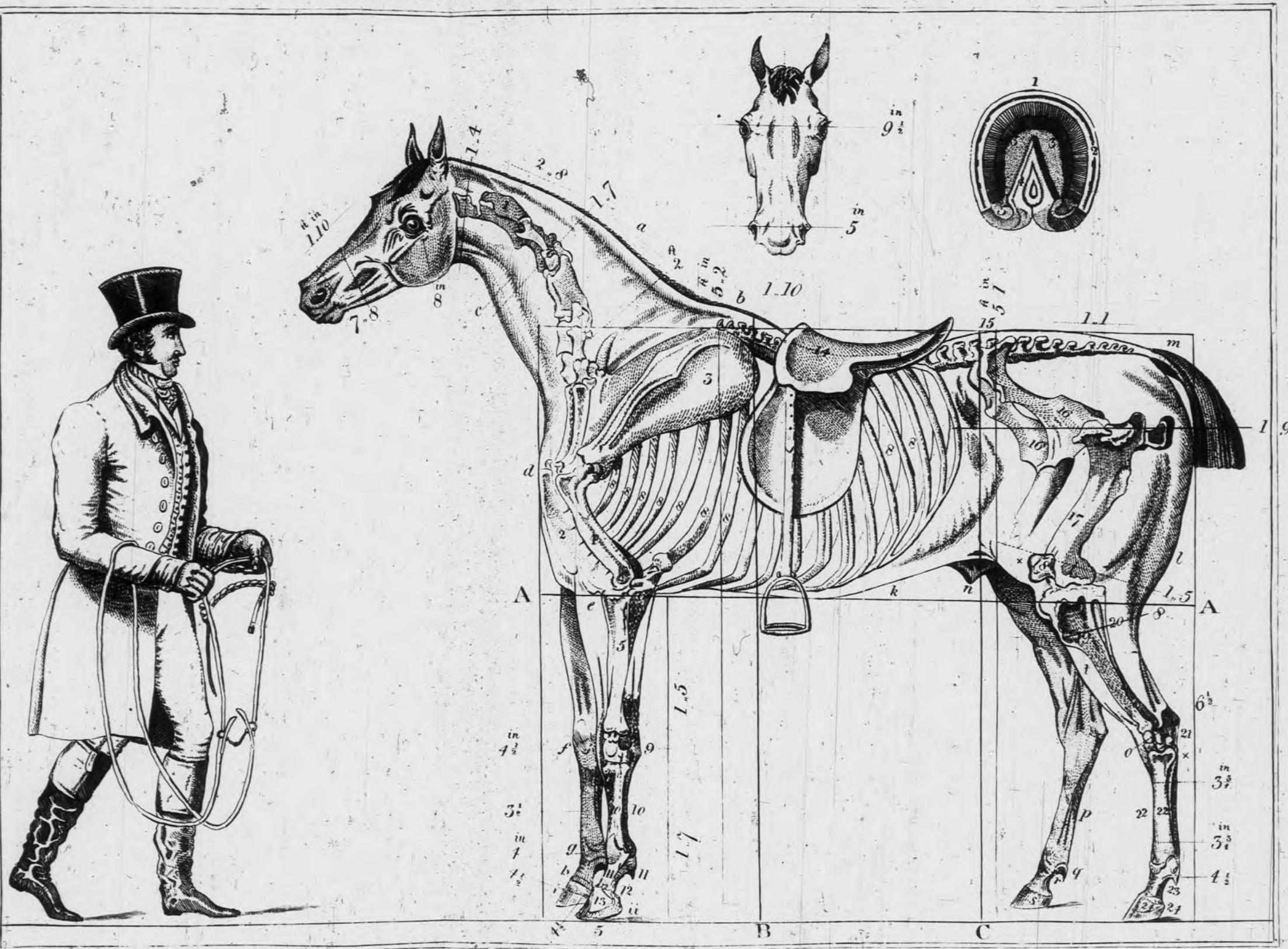
Col. Tayloe's imported Anvilina, by Anvil; from her have descended her daughters Lottery, by Bedford, the dam of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy, his daughter Clara Fisher, &c., &c. Anvilina was maternally great grand dam to Little Venus.

SENEX.

CORRECTION.—In the account of the Timonium Races, second day, page 537, Maj. Andrews' mare Emilie, is said to be by Sir Charles, dam by Minor's Escape; it should read "by Thornton's Ratler, dam by Sir Hal."



THE PROPORTIONS OF A HORSE. BY G. H. LAPORTE.



See Page 21 & 22.

**THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY**
**ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS**